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August 15, 1917

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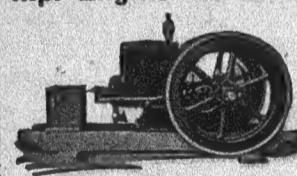
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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager

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Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second class mail matter. Published weekly at 275 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man.

VOL. X

August 15

No. 33

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg City, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—16 cents per agate line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

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The Liberal Convention

The great Liberal convention of Western Canada, from which so much was expected, has come and gone. It met in Winnipeg last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. There were over 800 delegates gathered from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The premiers of all four Western provinces were present, as well as nearly all the members of their cabinets. There were also the Liberal members of the House of Commons from the West and the Western Liberal senators. All the Liberal members of the Western provincial legislatures, as well as the defeated Liberal provincial candidates, defeated federal Liberal candidates and new Liberal candidates, were present. These constituted a very large portion of the convention. The balance were delegates selected by Liberal associations scattered all over the province, including about 20 women.

The convention was called to meet in the big banquet hall of the Royal Alexandra Hotel, but was crowded out after the first session and held the remainder of its meetings in the enormous convention hall of the Industrial Bureau. Interest in the convention all over Canada was most intense. There were about 50 press representatives present, representing the papers of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and several Western cities. Very complete reports were sent out to every daily paper in the Dominion of Canada.

The Resolutions Committee

At the beginning of the convention a resolutions committee was appointed of about 100 members, including the senators and members of the House of Commons, most of the provincial cabinet ministers of the West and a large percentage of provincial members and legislators. The convention by resolution decided that no resolutions could be brought before the convention unless they had first been endorsed by the resolutions committee. Any member of the convention who wished to have a resolution brought before the convention had the liberty of going before the resolutions committee and presenting his case to that body. The resolutions committee was in session during the entire three days of the convention, and the majority of the members of the committee took no part in the deliberations of the main convention itself. None of the proceedings of the resolutions committee were made public beyond the resolutions that were adopted and passed on to the convention. It was learned, however, that the resolutions committee had a number of very animated sessions, at times being almost stormy. There were great differences of opinion among the delegates as to the action they should take on purely political questions, and the resolutions committee found it a very difficult task to harmonize all the views presented. In fact the resolutions committee was in session until nearly three o'clock on Wednesday morning and sat all night long Wednesday night, breaking up shortly before four o'clock on Thursday morning.

Machine Politics

It was announced at the opening of the convention that there would be no machine politics, but that it would be a democratic meeting in every way. Very little appeared on the surface to the

contrary. It is learned, however, that the Vancouver delegation under the leadership of Fred C. Wade, and part of the Alberta delegation under the leadership of the Hon. C. W. Cross, came to the convention fully determined to support the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier regardless of any other questions. These two delegations made themselves felt very strongly in the resolutions committee, and made certain that the resolutions drafted by that committee dealing with the war and the leadership of the party would be such as would be pleasing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was quite apparent that there was very good organization among the delegates of all the provinces. Frequent provincial caucuses were held throughout the convention between sessions in order to harmonize the views of the delegates.

There were two resolutions which were outstanding and which will mark the result of the convention more particularly than any other. One was that which expressed admiration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and endorsed him as the leader of the party. The other was what was called the "Win the War" resolution. These were the two resolutions which occupied most time in the resolutions committee and also occupied the most time and caused the most discussion in the main convention proper. Although the proceedings of the resolutions committee were private, it was learned that there was a great difference of opinion over the resolution endorsing Sir Wilfrid Laurier as leader. The machine politicians were determined to give Laurier their unqualified support at all hazards. Another group in the committee were determined to the contrary. At one time it is stated that a proposition was made in the resolutions committee that no pronouncement be made in regard to leadership or in regard to Laurier, and that this was voted down only by 49 to 47. It was further learned that the resolution in regard to Laurier as finally presented to the convention was only adopted by the resolutions committee after an all night session as the only possible means of maintaining harmony and unanimity. When the Laurier resolution came before the convention it received very strong support from all the Western premiers and a number of other prominent delegates. When the vote was taken on it, however, about six per cent of the delegates opposed it, though it was freely stated that a larger percentage were actually opposed to it though they did not vote against it.

The War Resolution

The "Win the War" resolution was a composite one. The resolutions committee spent a very long time in preparing it, the chief debate being over the question of conscription. As finally presented to the convention, clause No. 2 in the resolution made no mention of conscription and was worded in such a way as to receive the support both of conscriptionists and of anti-conscriptionists. When it came before the convention, J. G. Turriff, M.P., moved an amendment adding the words to clause 2, "by compulsion if necessary." Mr. Turriff made a very strong speech against the decidedly hostile spirit among the delegates. He wanted the convention to declare that the Canadian army at the front would be

maintained by soldiers from Canada, "by compulsion if necessary." The other speakers declared that the resolution as it was worded contained that meaning and that Mr. Turriff's amendment was not necessary. The resolution carried almost unanimously, Mr. Turriff receiving very little support.

No resolution was brought before the convention on the question of organizing the Western Liberals into an independent Western party with their own leader. The question was not discussed in the convention in any way. It is learned, however, that the matter was discussed in the resolutions committee. In that committee the Western Liberal members of the House of Commons and the senators, or at least a number of them, declared that they already had an independent organization by means of a Western caucus and were therefore opposed to the organization of an independent Western group. A number of the machine politicians also felt that this would be a very serious reflection upon their leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and for that reason they opposed it also. There was a strong feeling in the resolutions committee in favor of a Western party, but because it was impossible to make it unanimous it was dropped and no action taken in regard to it.

The Farmers' Platform

The effect of the educational work done by the organized farmers throughout Western Canada for some years past was distinctly manifest in the convention. The greater portion of the farmers' platform was unanimously endorsed by the convention. The delegates present were of one mind in the support of the principles enunciated in that platform. It is learned, however, that there was strong opposition in the resolutions committee to some of the questions, particularly the question of nationalizing all the railways of Canada, but that the opinion was too strongly in favor and the resolution was finally carried and presented to the convention unanimously.

All the resolutions passed by the convention are published herewith, but not in the order in which they were passed. Most of them are given verbatim, but some of them are summarized. The resolutions were as follows:

Admiration of Laurier

"That this convention places on record its admiration of the life and work of the greatest of all Canadians, the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and of his earnest endeavor to carry out his duty as he sees it in the interest of all Canada respecting our part in the great world struggle."

"We express the hope that his undoubted ability, his long experience and matchless statesmanship may be utilized in reuniting the people of Canada in this great crisis, in the successful prosecution of the war, and in carrying out the platforms laid down by this convention."

Win the War

"In this war, for the defence of democratic civilization against a military despotism, the conditions call for the putting forth by each allied belligerent of its full power as the only assurance of victory."

"In times of peril the entire resources of the country, moral and material, man power and wealth, are justly disposable by the state for the preservation of its national liberties."

"The imperative duty of the Canadian

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

August 15, 1917.

people in regard to the war is its continued vigorous prosecution.

"1.—By conferring with the British government for the purpose of definitely ascertaining the scope and character of all the services that can best be rendered by Canada in the conduct of the war.

"2.—By the maintenance in unimpaired strength at the front of our fighting forces and the taking of all steps necessary to secure the required reinforcements for this purpose.

"3.—By organizing the production of our other contributions to the war—food, munitions and other war necessities—upon lines of the greatest efficiency.

"4.—By the complete extinction of profiteering in all business having to do with munitions and the necessities of life; if necessary, by the nationalization of these industries or by an adaptation of the British system of controlled establishments.

"5.—By the recovery for the public treasury of undue profits obtained since the beginning of the war by the exploitation of the necessities of the people or the urgent requirements of the state.

"6.—By the application of a combined system of sharply-graduated taxation upon incomes and excess profits, which shall ensure that every citizen shall bear his or her full share of the war burden according to his or her means.

"7.—By thoroughly organizing the nation and carrying out this program by whatever means may be necessary for its accomplishment."

National Government

"Resolved, that this convention expresses the hope and hereby declares the desire of its members that in the impending election the discussion of issues should be kept on a plane free from all appeals to passion and prejudice in matters of race and creed, and further, that whichever party is returned to power the business of the government of Canada should be carried on by a truly national government composed of representatives drawn from the different elements and industries of Canada."

Ownership of Press

"Resolved, that all newspapers, magazines, trade journals and other periodicals publishing articles designed to influence public opinion shall be compelled from time to time to publish sworn statements setting forth the names of the owners, managers, editors, stockholders, bondholders and of any other persons having an interest in such newspaper, magazine, trade journal or other periodical."

C.N.R. Deal

"Resolved, that in view of the fact that the Drayton-Aeworth commission showed that the equity of Mackenzie and Mann was of no actual value, the arrangement recently submitted to parliament whereby it is proposed to pay an arbitrated price for sixty millions of common stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company is indefensible from any point of view."

National Cold Storage

"Resolved, that as the private ownership of cold storage lends itself to an extortionate manipulation of food prices, thereby greatly increasing the cost of living in Canada, and as producers of foodstuffs, by reason of much private ownership, are usually absolutely at the mercy of the food manipulators, we believe that the state should own and operate cold storage plants throughout the Dominion."

Opposed to Titles

"That this convention is opposed to the granting of all hereditary titles in Canada, and to all other titles for other than military or naval service."

Land Settlement

"Resolved, that as the general progress and prosperity of our people depends in a very large measure upon our agricultural development, and as the obligations assumed by Canada by reason of the war and of our existing railway situation can best be taken care of by increased population and consequent increased production, it is imperative there should be inaugurated without delay a comprehensive scheme of immigration and land settlement, such scheme to be evolved and carried into effect by the co-operation of federal and provincial authorities, and to embrace the principle of state assistance in the direction of making available for suitable settlers the vacant land now owned by speculators, railway and land

companies, and located in existing well-organized communities within easy distance of railway and marketing facilities."

Homesteads for Women

The Homestead Act at the present time gives to male British subjects of 21 years and widows with minor children 160 acres of free land, providing they fulfil certain specified conditions. "Be it resolved, that this convention go on record that the act be extended to permit women to file a claim, and upon fulfilling similar conditions to receive their patent."

Prohibition

"Resolved, that as a war measure, and with the object of utilizing to the fullest extent the food values within the Dominion, the federal government should take possession of all stocks of alcohol, and the federal government should absolutely prohibit the manufacture, importation, exportation, storage or sale of intoxicating liquors within the Dominion of Canada."

Cost of Machinery

"Resolved, that as the present high cost of farm machinery is one of the great factors in the increasing cost of producing foodstuffs, the Canadian farmer is paying more for such machinery than does the farmer of most other countries—we believe that the Dominion government should immediately provide for an enquiry into the different factors which constitute the price to the farmer; such an enquiry to embrace the cost of manufacture, cost of transportation, distribution, collection and any other factors, with a view to such action as may be possible to bring about reduction when the facts are ascertained."

Agricultural Credits

"Resolved, that in view of the fact that several of the provinces of Canada have inaugurated governmental policies of long-term agricultural credits which being under provincial control permit each province to deal adequately with the conditions which are peculiar to itself, and as it is desirable that in the development of these systems the money be obtained at the lowest cost; we believe that the federal government should make provision to assist the provinces in securing the cheapest possible long term credits for agriculturists by lending money to the provinces at cost for this purpose on the security of provincial bonds whenever an economy in the cost of money to the farmer can be effected by so doing."

Bust the Combines

"Resolved, that it is the duty of the government of Canada, in the interests of the people, to stamp out all combinations in restraint of trade or which have the effect of unduly affecting prices; our laws pertaining to the creation and operation of any and all combines and trusts should be revised, extended and strengthened and there should be established a federal court with a public prosecutor attached thereto entrusted with the responsibility of rigidly enforcing such laws in the general public interest."

Railway Nationalization

"Resolved, that this convention declares its approval of the principle of public ownership of railways, telegraphs and express systems and believes that this principle should be applied to all such Canadian systems as soon as financial and economic conditions of the country permit."

No White Flour

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention the government of Canada should, as an emergency war measure for the immediate conservation and production of foodstuffs—

"1.—Prohibit the manufacture of all high grade white flour in Canada, establishing a maximum grade that will add materially to the bread produced in Canada this year.

"2.—That an immediate organized effort should be made under the direction and management of the Dominion department of agriculture to prepare for next year's crop every available acre of land in Canada, not being tilled by private enterprise, and to make arrangements for breaking virgin prairie in the spring of 1918 sufficient to ensure a substantial increase in the possible grain production of Canada."

Cleaner Elections

"The election laws of Canada should be so amended as to prohibit contributions for election purposes by corporations or

officers thereof; so as to limit the total amount of money spent by or in behalf of any candidate in any election contest; to provide for full publicity of the source of all campaign contributions and the mode of expenditure of money for election purposes; and for a more speedy and simple procedure for the trial of election petitions."

Soldiers' Pay and Pensions

"We advocate pensions to widows that will enable them to live in comfort and educate their children; the increase of pay of our soldiers so that they will be on equality to those who have remained at home; the increase of separation allowance in lieu of patriotic fund and to eliminate all contributions that have a semblance of charity; the recognition of the democratic character of our army by placing all ranks on an equal and adequate basis in the matter of pensions; the securing of the re-entry of the returned soldier to civil life so that he shall not suffer because of his devotion to his country in its hour of great peril, and in the case of the disabled to provide them with vocational training by properly fitting them for subsequent employment and to fairly recompense them for partial disability."

Lowering the Tariff

Resolved,—

"1.—That the British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general tariff with the view of ultimate free trade with Britain.

"2.—That wheat, wheat flour and all other products of wheat be placed upon the free list.

"3.—That the following articles be placed upon the free list:

"(1) Farm implements and machinery with repairs for same.

"(2) Farm tractors and internal combustion engines with repairs for same.

"(3) Mining, flour, sawmill and logging machinery with repairs for same.

"(4) Rough and partly dressed lumber.

"(5) Illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils.

"(6) Cement.

"(7) Fertilizers.

"(8) Fishing lines, cordage, swivels and metals for fishing spoons.

"4.—That staple foods, fruits and food products (other than wheat flour), domestic animals and food therefor, including oats, barley and flax, be admitted into Canada free of duty when coming from and being a product of any country admitting like Canadian articles into such country free of duty.

"5.—That substantial reductions be made in the general tariff on all articles imported into Canada, excepting luxuries.

Amending Bank Act

"That in the opinion of this convention the time has arrived for the re-organization of the banking system of Canada, so as to bring it more nearly within the democratic spirit of proper regulation and control by the people, and with this object in view, be it resolved that—

"(1) The banking system of Canada should be placed under the control and regulation of a banking commission invested with plenary powers in all matters pertaining to banking, currency, coinage and credits, and, in particular, power to regulate and control

"(a) The issue of public currency;

"(b) The coinage of gold and silver;

"(c) The purchase of bullion produced in Canada;

"(d) The amount of call money loaned outside of Canada;

"(e) Interlocking directorates;

"(f) The supervision of credits;

"(g) The capitalization of banks;

"(h) The payments of dividends;

"(i) The relations of subsidiary trust and money-lending concerns to banks;

"(j) And, generally, all such matters as are necessarily incident to the proper regulation and control of banking and currency."

"(2) Be it further resolved, in connection therewith there should be organized a national bank of Canada, as a central reserve institution, upon whose board of governors should also sit, amongst others, the members of said banking commission; the object of said national bank to include amongst other objects the primary responsibility of marshalling and mobilizing the gold and silver reserves of the nation and the ownership and control of the issues of public and national currency."

Community Banks

"Resolved, that the Bank Act should be so amended as to permit the creation

of rural community banks under proper government supervision, with provision for rediscount facilities under federal control; all such banks to have a minimum paid-up capital of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), with power to lend on chattel securities, but without power to establish branches."

Other Resolutions

A number of other resolutions were passed of which the following is a summary:

"That the federal government should hand over to the provinces the natural resources of the provinces."

"That the government should also give the provinces the school lands with full power to manage them and dispose of them as the provinces saw fit."

"That the women of the Dominion should be enfranchised the same as the men."

"That the federal government hand over the title to lands in the Peace River district, together with timber, water and minerals, to the provincial government of British Columbia."

"That the federal government cause to be installed at once a permanent and efficient staff and materials to be assembled for the operation of the \$2,500,000 dry-dock and shipbuilding plant now lying idle at Prince Rupert."

"That the Borden government is no longer entitled to the confidence of the people."

"That a federal bankruptcy law be enacted."

"That the iron deposits be developed as a national enterprise."

"That during the war extra taxes be imposed on war profits in addition to all other taxes."

"That a national highway for automobiles and wagons be constructed from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

THE PERNICIOUS SOW THISTLE

At a large percentage of loading platforms and sidings, along the railways, behind stores and warehouses in cities, towns and villages where packing boxes shipped in with goods have been piled, and even on some farms, growing in a wide range on soils from high gravel beds to loams and heavy clays and land submerged in water, perennial sow thistle is becoming established in Western Canada. Quietly pushing on by an extending root stalk and its downy seeds that blow for miles in the fall, this weed is each year—yes, each day—gaining a firmer grip on the country. Now is the time when this weed, the farmers' worst enemy, is weak. Destroy the first plant you see. An ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure. A small patch of perennial sow thistle if allowed to mature can seed down a whole farm—yes, a whole neighborhood. Watch for it and report the size and exact location of every patch to your weed inspector.

This plant is a deep-rooted perennial, with large and vigorous milky root stalks, extending along about four inches below the surface of the ground. The young plant, as it first appears, consists of a rosette of notched leaves somewhat thicker and lighter green than the dandelion but having a similarity in outline and size. The root stalks send up numerous shoots, often less than an inch apart. The plant grows erect from two to four feet in height. The stem is smooth and hollow and the whole plant is filled with a bitter milky juice. The leaves are pointed, four to eight inches long, soft spined and deeply cut, the divisions pointing backward. The base of the leaf clasps the stem. The plant is slightly prickly all over, although a perfectly smooth variety is found occasionally. The flowers resemble the flowers of the common dandelion, being yellow and from one to one-and-a-half inches in diameter. Five to fifteen flowers grow on a single stem. The seeds are dark reddish brown, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter and the surface is very deeply wrinkled with longitudinal ribs. Each seed bears at the top a tuft of white silky hairs which acts as a parachute and enables seeds to be carried long distances by the wind.

If you are in doubt send samples of the plant or seed to the Weeds and Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Edmonton or Winnipeg.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 15, 1917

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION

The economic policies endorsed in the resolutions passed by the great Liberal convention in Winnipeg last week were generally in keeping with the progressive spirit of the West. Considered as a whole, the economic platform adopted was one that should appeal very strongly to Western people. The years of educational work carried on by the organized farmers was manifest throughout the convention and the greater part of the farmers' platform was endorsed unanimously. It is understood that there were some reactionary elements in the resolutions committee which opposed some of the principles of the farmers' platform, but they were not prepared to ignore the overwhelming opinion of the delegates. On some questions on which the organized farmers have a clear cut policy the convention did not express itself. It will, however, be a source of gratification to the organized farmers that a large proportion of policies for which they stand have been endorsed and incorporated into the platform of the Western Liberals. The delegates at the convention represented every section of the four Western provinces, and every industry, both urban and rural. The result of their deliberations on economic questions affords further conclusive proof that the organized farmers in preparing their platform enunciated policies in the best interests not only of the West, but of Canada at large.

The first two days of the convention were devoted largely to a consideration of economic questions not directly related to the prosecution of the war, and the present national war crisis in Canada. In dealing with the war and war problems the convention failed to rise above the spirit of partisanship. It failed to grasp the greatest opportunity that has ever been presented to Western Canada. Calm consideration compels the conclusion that the convention made no contribution towards the solution of our national crisis. The so called "win-the-war" resolution was a compromise. It was skillfully drafted so as to secure the support of both conscriptionists and anti-conscriptionists and the convention voted down Mr. Turriff's amendment calling for compulsion if it was found necessary in order to maintain the strength of the Canadian army. But nevertheless the resolution as it stands cannot be construed as other than demanding compulsion if voluntary recruiting fails, even though the word "compulsion" is not contained in the resolution itself. The resolution in favor of national government voiced the general Western spirit. The West, and in fact all Canada, has been calling for a national government for a long, long time, but until recently has made little impression at Ottawa. A truly national government is now the only possibility of preventing an internal crisis in Canada, which may prove to be almost as serious as the war crisis. Had the convention stopped at this point and declared for an independent Western party with no connection with the Eastern Liberal party there would have been little to regret. But the resolution expressing admiration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the endorsement of his leadership destroyed the effect of all that went before. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is frankly opposed to conscription of men. He has made that very plain. Furthermore a considerable element among his supporters in Quebec are opposed to further participation by Canada in the war. By endorsing the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the convention cast grave suspicion upon its own sincerity in regard to the prosecution of the war. It indicated a keener desire to win the election than to win the war. Nor has the West much to hope

from the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in securing the economic reforms which the convention endorsed. For 15 years Sir Wilfrid was prime minister of Canada and absolute dictator of the Liberal party. His record on the tariff, public ownership, taxation, patronage and justice to the West is such as to give little encouragement for the future. If the convention had organized into a separate independent Western party it would then have been in a position to meet every problem that might confront it. There will be 55 members elected from the four Western provinces at the next election. No doubt 45 of them at least could have been carried on the platform drafted by the convention. A practically solid West in the House of Commons would have been a mighty factor and under present conditions would practically have held the balance of power. The Western party could then have united with any other elements for the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. It would also have been strong enough to compel recognition of the rights of the West in economic and fiscal questions. But by placing the West to all intents and purposes under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to lead it where and whither he deems fit, the spirit of the West will have no articulate voice in the councils of the nation.

What is the explanation of the action of the convention towards Laurier and the organization of a Western party? It is well known that there was in the convention a group from Vancouver, another from Edmonton and a smaller one from South Winnipeg that were determined to endorse Laurier at all hazards. They comprised the machine element in the convention and probably numbered about 15 per cent. of the total. They were well organized and very active both in the resolutions committee and in the convention. There is little doubt that many or most among them were animated by an appetite for jobs and patronage if Laurier again becomes premier. Another disturbing element was the recent visit of Sir Clifford Sifton to the West where he urged conscription and a national government. Sifton's stock stands mighty low in the West and his visit raised widespread suspicion and resentment. The Liberals looked upon it as an endeavor to secure revenge upon Laurier by breaking up the Liberal party. It was also believed that Sifton was playing a game to rehabilitate himself with an eye to becoming a member of the proposed national government and premier if possible. Sifton's visit drove many conscriptionist Liberals to the support of Laurier. Another contributing factor was the whitewashing of the Hon. Robert Rogers and his retention in the Borden government. Rogers and his peculiar political methods do not commend themselves to the West and the whitewash merely served to create greater antagonism against the Borden government. All this contributed towards the action of the convention in endorsing Laurier. The resolutions committee, from which all resolutions emanated, it is understood, spent about eight hours and an all night session on this problem. Practically half the committee, it is understood, were opposed to the endorsement of any leader and a very considerable percentage favored the organization of a Western party, but the machine element and the job hunters were uncompromising and finally succeeded in forcing through the resolution which was finally presented to the convention. It is learned, however, that the resolution was not unanimous even in the resolutions committee and it was not unanimous in the convention. A great majority of the delegates came to the convention animated by a desire to rise above partisanship and to take a broadminded,

generous attitude towards the solution of our national crisis. They were, however, betrayed into the course they finally adopted by the job hunting crowd who certainly do not represent the people of this Western country. In its war policy and in its endorsement of Laurier the convention did not represent the best thought and opinion of the prairie provinces at least. It has added only further confusion to an already confused problem. What it will lead to no one can even guess.

CONSERVING EXPORTABLE FOODS

Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller of Canada, has issued his first definite regulations for conserving food that is urgently required by our soldiers and our allies across the water. It is ordered under heavy penalty that no beef or bacon be served at any public eating place on Tuesdays or on Fridays and that on other days beef and bacon be not served at more than one meal per day. It is also ordered that at every meal in every public eating house substitutes for white bread must be served, such as corn bread, oat cakes, potatoes or something of that nature. There will be no spirit of opposition to the regulations of the food controller. The best and most reliable information to hand indicates that the food shortage in Britain, France and Belgium is becoming steadily more serious. It is declared that without the utmost food supply from Canada and the United States there will be actual starvation among some of the women and the children in the countries of our allies. Our fighting men must be fed if they are to carry on the struggle. It is equally important that there should be sufficient food for all the people in Britain, France and Belgium. In these countries every man physically fit is in war service and it is an absolute impossibility for these countries to produce all the food required for their civilian population and their soldiers. That food must come from Canada and the United States.

The food which at present is in the greatest demand and which can be transported most cheaply and with the most economy of space is wheat, wheat flour, beef and bacon. The United States is being organized to use as little as possible of these foods and to ship as much as possible across the water. In Canada the aim is to do likewise. We have abundant food in Canada of various kinds and it is our duty to do everything in our power to provide proper and sufficient food for those across the water. No doubt the food controller, as his organization and information becomes more complete, will make other regulations for the conservation of other foods and probably also for the regulation of prices. The regulations announced thus far apply only to public eating houses. It is much more difficult to regulate the food consumption in private homes, but in the hour of the nation's need every private home should as far as possible observe the regulations of the food controller respecting public eating houses. If every private home will observe these regulations it will save an immense quantity of beef, bacon and wheat flour. There is plenty of other food available. Most of us cannot go to the front and fight in the trenches, but each and every one of us can do at home something to assist the boys at the front. The people of Canada are looking to the food controller for action and generally they want strong and determined action. Here is the first move: How many private homes in this country will cut down the use of beef, bacon and wheat flour in accordance with the regulations of the food controller?

KEEP THE COLLEGES FULL

One of the effects of the war has been to seriously reduce the number of graduates turned out by our universities and colleges. The military spirit has run high amongst students with the result that enlistment has been very heavy. With such an urgent demand for men this has been looked upon by many without concern or even with satisfaction. Suggestions have even been that some of our colleges should be closed until after the war. The shortsightedness of such a course and the necessity of a country at war refraining from depleting the ranks of its students to too great an extent has been well pointed out by President Wilson. In a recent letter to Secretary Lane he says:

"It would seriously impair America's prospects of success in this war if the supply of highly trained men were unnecessarily diminished. There will be need for a larger number of persons expert in the various fields of applied science than ever before. Such persons will be needed both during the war and after its close. I therefore have no hesitation in urging colleges and technical schools to endeavor to maintain their courses as far as possible on the usual basis. . . . I would particularly urge upon the young people who are leaving our high schools that as many of them as can do so avail themselves this year of the opportunities offered by the colleges and technical schools, to the end that the country may not lack an adequate supply of trained men and women."

The conservation of student resources is still more imperative in Canada than in the United States. Our war efforts will have been comparatively greater and in the industrial struggle that will succeed the war we shall face greater difficulties owing to our less advanced stage of development. The demand for trained men in all lines of endeavor will become increasingly urgent. In no branch of national activity will the need for experts be greater than in agriculture. On agriculture the greater share of maintaining the war and of recuperating from its effects must neces-

sarily fall. On our agricultural efficiency, therefore, we must largely depend. Our agricultural colleges will soon be enrolling their students for another year. Everything possible should be done to encourage all that can be spared to attend the agricultural courses. The extension of the district representative or county agent system, the plans for the education of returned soldiers for settlement on the land, the extension of agricultural work generally and most of all the need for more specially trained men on the land requires that the agricultural colleges be kept running to capacity. Urge the boys to attend.

A DEPLORABLE ELECTION ASPECT

One of the most deplorable aspects of so many Canadian elections is the bitter appeals to racial and religious prejudices and provincial partisanship. If Canada really is a nation and desires to continue as a united confederation, the direct attempts that are so frequently made at election time to set one part of the country directly against another ought to cease. Far too few seem in the heat of an election to be able to give the other man credit for any honesty of thought and purpose, and race hatred, recriminations, the vilest of epithets, etc., are hurled at one another in a manner that would not even be becoming to a drunken street brawl. In 1911 a disgraceful exhibition of this spirit permeated a large section of Canada. Canadians who favored freer trading relations with a neighboring country and the building up of a more friendly feeling between English speaking nations, for so reciprocity must have resulted, were vilified in a most insulting fashion by part of the opposing press and speakers. The seeds of discord were also sown in a most blatant fashion in Quebec and part of the whirlwind is now being reaped. Even provincial politics and election decisions have been pervaded by

the cry of race animosities for no purpose but the acquisition of temporary power. It is disgraceful that the true opinion of the people of this country cannot be registered without appealing to the baser emotions, without setting province against province and neighbor against neighbor, without petty political truckling. Why cannot our appeals be made on a lofty and more reasonable plane, in a manner becoming to citizens imbued with a true national spirit? Already this dangerous appeal to prejudice has begun and it promises to be carried on with a rancour never before approached in this country. Let us stop and think where much of this may lead us. By setting a high standard of thought and discussion we need not discount our arguments in the slightest, indeed an appeal should be the more forceful to all of the best Canadians. A great issue, rather great issues, are at stake, but these will not be magnified or diminished in the slightest by the base appeals with which they will be supported or discounted by some sections of the press or by some public speakers. Let us view this matter as reasonable and patriotic citizens, not as sowers of gross discord, and we will not be sorry for it in future.

Sir Joseph Flavelle recently gave the Toronto Canadian Club a lecture on the extravagant use of food. Judging by the cost of living commissioner's report, Sir Joseph knew something about what he was talking.

In Canada the parcels post system is restricted to 11 pounds, in the United States to 50 pounds, in New Zealand to 28 pounds, and in some other countries as high as 200 pounds.

An extension of the parcels post system in Canada is one of the very greatest needs of the country.



BRINGING HOME THE WANDERING ONES

Co-operation in Denmark

II---The Creameries---How Capital is Raised---Raising and maintaining Butter standards

By L. Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien

We have already discussed in a previous article the condition into which agriculture in Denmark had fallen in the period immediately preceding the eighties. It is difficult to realize now that in this period and well into the eighties Danish livestock was wholly neglected and Danish butter of a quality so inferior that it was found necessary to use a false trade description when exporting the good butter produced on Danish landowners' home farms. That Denmark now ranks as perhaps the foremost producer of breakfast table commodities in the world is due to the fact that the Danes faced the problem which was before them with a thoroughness characteristic of them, and that they applied to its solution the method best calculated to serve their purpose, the method of co-operation.

In transforming their agricultural industry the Danes had to deal with two questions. They had to ensure that their butter was produced under the most up-to-date conditions and that their dairy herds which supplied the milk for their butter-making should be of a good milking strain. As it was, their cows were poorly fed and gave a small yield of milk and that of a poor quality. The Danes had the wisdom not always found in other countries, to take the two problems, the improvement of the milk and the improvement of the butter, side by side. It might indeed be said that for every improvement in butter-making there has been in Denmark a corresponding improvement in livestock.

It is outside our scope in dealing with co-operative creameries to sketch in detail the progress made in ensuring to Denmark a number of dairy cows which cannot be surpassed anywhere. It is sufficient to say that by keeping milk records, by good farm accountancy, by eliminating gradually all bulls which were merely low grade animals, the Danish dairy cattle are now nearly all pure bred. In 1914 of the total number of cattle in Denmark there were 1,310,268, or 53 per cent. cows which had calved for the first time.

Rapidity of Co-operative Development

Before the formation of co-operative creameries proper, there were some quasi-co-operative experiments in butter-making which are of historical interest. In order to secure a butter made under better conditions than that produced on a small farm, several "dairies in common" as they were called were established. These were founded by groups of people who combined to buy machinery and to make butter but who did not themselves supply the milk. The suppliers in some instances deserted them after a while, in others there was a lack of capital and for one reason or another each of these ventures in turn failed.

Two years after the beginning of these experiments, in 1882, the first co-operative creamery was founded by M. Stiller Andersen. From that time on the creamery movement developed with surprising rapidity. Ten years after the foundation of the first creamery there were no less than 800 in Denmark. In 1914 there were 1,190. A remarkable influence on the movement was exerted by the scientific men who devoted much energy and learning to make the creameries thoroughly efficient in modern methods. Two of these, Professor Segeleke and Professor Fjord, both on the staff of the Royal Veterinary School, deserve special commendation. Their experiments carried out on large farms in close touch with agricultural organizations had a large share in making co-operative butter-making so successful and efficient as it is. Nor were the farmers lacking in a desire to help on their work. Many farmers placed their farms at the disposal of these scientists that they might carry out their experiments without cost. Nothing could have been more hopeful at the beginning of the co-operative movement in Denmark than this joint working of the theoretical and the practical men, the scientists setting themselves to solve the problems of the practical men, and the practical men putting into operation the results of their research. It is probably in a large measure due to the knowledge gained by the farmers in this critical time that agricultural education and technical instruction in dairying occupy so large a part as they do in the rural life of Denmark. We shall have occasion to refer to this subject again.

How Capital is Raised

In Denmark the co-operative creameries are not capitalized in the same manner as in Ireland. The members do not take "shares" in the undertaking as we understand shares. They assume a joint and several liability for their initial capital for a fixed period and

on the security of this they obtain a loan at a favorable rate of interest. The working capital is provided by making a small fixed charge for the separated milk which is returned to the members. This charge is deducted each month from the milk checks. In addition to this source of revenue for working capital additional funds are provided by the entrance fees and subscriptions levied on members joining after the foundation of the society. This system is an equitable one, for although on the one hand it is an essential principle of co-operation that membership should remain open, it would obviously be unfair that original members should sustain the burden of a greater liability than new ones.

The period for which a society is founded is generally from 10 to 15 years. Within that time the borrowed capital is to be paid off out of profits and at the expiration of the period the society may start again as a new society with the same members or other members as the case may be. But within the period for which a society is registered any person who is a member is liable for his share of the joint and several guarantee in proportion to the number of cows he has. If he desires to withdraw during that time he may compound for his liability by a payment of so many kroners for each cow, diminishing according to the number of years he has been in the society. For example, suppose he desires to withdraw during the first year he may have to pay about \$5.00 per cow, in the next year he will pay 50 cents less and so on. At the end of the period if he wishes to withdraw, the creamery will pay him his share as determined by the general meeting. Members who withdraw at any time cease of course to have rights in the society.

The rules of the Danish creameries provide on the

which is the Danish Farmers' Co-operative Purchasing Association, which acts as a wholesale, and the General Organization of Danish Dairy Societies which acts as a central advisory union for the local federations. In addition to these centrals the creamery managers have a union of their own called the Association of Technical Dairy Managers. This body, which federates the managers and their staffs, is organized in provincial sections and collaborates from time to time with the other centrals. The Danish creameries are not, however, content with having federations of these types, only they realized that their export trade depended greatly on an intelligence system and this aspect of their organization has been developed with their characteristic thoroughness. Thus there is a bureau for the preparation of statistics relating not only to prices, but to costs of production. This department works in close touch with the local federations and its chief aim is to see that Danish butter is maintained at a high competitive level. In more close connection with their export business is the wholesale butter organization committee, whose work consists in keeping the creameries informed as to the prices English merchants are offering and to compile a price list based on them. Finally, there is an association which acts as a large friendly society for the employees of the creameries, and since 1898 when compulsory accident insurance was abandoned in Denmark as an insurance society. In it over thirteen hundred dairies are represented.

Nor is there wanting a bond between the creameries and the other co-operative authorities of Denmark. The creameries through their federations have representation on the central co-operative committee of Denmark which unites all the co-operative undertakings of the country for the purpose of united action in cases of common interest to the whole movement.

How Danish Butter was Improved

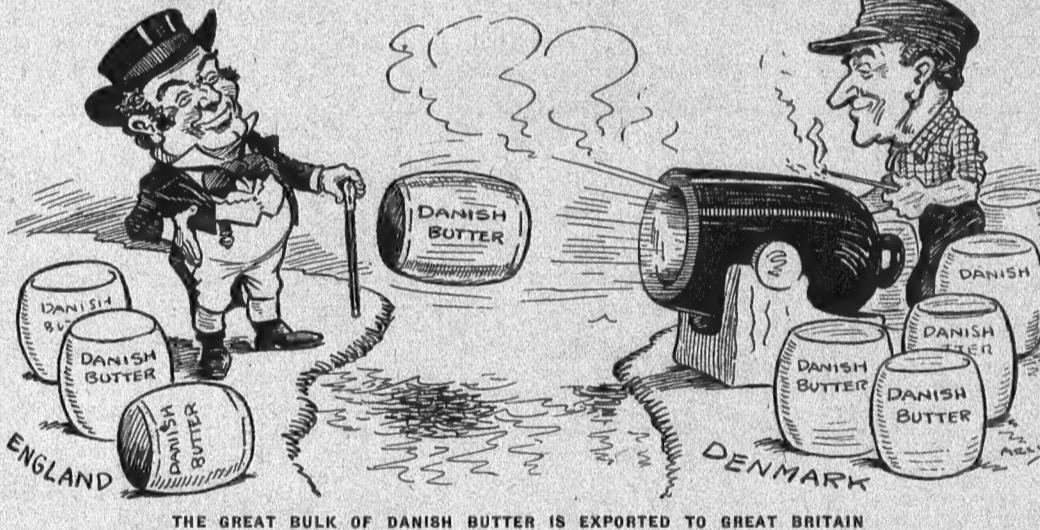
The history of the standardization of Danish butter is of peculiar interest, not only as showing the thoroughness with which the Danish dairy farmers organized their export trade, but as affording an instance of the results which come from a combination of the work of voluntary agencies supplemented by the encouragement and authorization of the state.

As early as 1889, the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College inaugurated butter shows in its experimental laboratory, inviting creameries to send in specimens of their produce for grading and testing. In the beginning these shows had not the object which they afterwards

attained, but they are of great service to dairy managers in giving them a knowledge of butter produce. The butter was judged by a rota of dairy managers under the guidance of experienced specialists. The dairy managers not only improved in their technical work as a result of these shows, but creameries in increasing numbers exhibited their produce. In connection with the shows, lectures were delivered on technical matters connected with butter-making, the results of experiments conducted in the laboratory were given, and discussions took place on the various questions of interest to the dairy managers.

As time went on and the creamery managers grew more and more expert in their business, the need for providing a standard article of uniform quality began to be felt. In 1891, the creameries were almost all convinced of the advantage of pasteurizing their cream, and within a few years of that date the majority of them were employing the process. In 1898, the states made pasteurization of separated milk and buttermilk compulsory and in 1904 it was made obligatory to pasteurize the cream from which butter for export was made. It is interesting to note that in this instance the law did not anticipate the action of the majority of the creameries, but merely gave legislative sanction and endorsement to what they themselves had resolved on. It was so too with the national trade mark for export butter. In 1900, the Co-operative Creameries Association organized a body styled the Danish Butter Brand Association for the purpose of adopting a trade mark to be registered both in Denmark and in Great Britain—Denmark's chief market—as a guarantee to the consumer that the butter sold under the trade mark was high grade Danish butter. The association registered as its trade mark a device consisting of four interlaced cattle horns with the words Danish butter through the

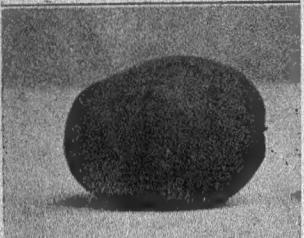
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whole for the same method of working as the Irish creameries. The members bind themselves under a binding rule to supply all the milk of all their cows save that amount required for household purposes to the creamery. The milk is paid for on the basis of the amount of butter fat it contains, and payments are made monthly with a deduction as noted above for separated milk returned. This charge is a small one, that generally made is about sevenpence for 32 pounds of separated milk. The separated milk is used for feeding pigs and the value of the co-operative movement in fostering this important industry can be estimated from the fact that whereas in 1880, when the experiment of the "faelles-mejerier" or dairies worked in common was being tried, there were not enough pigs to consume the separated milk of these dairies, now we find that in 1914 there were 2,844,097 pigs slaughtered in Denmark, 93 per cent. of which were classed as A1, and 86 per cent. of which were slaughtered by co-operative abattoirs, the whole representing an aggregate profit to farmers of \$18,664,800.

Creameries Linked Up in Federations

The Danish creameries are grouped not in one federation like the Irish, but in several. At first sight there might seem a certain weakness in having a number of federations, but in reality the difficulty is got over by the federations being in close touch with each other and being linked together by a common service of information on dairy matters. In 1913 the number of creamery federations was 20 with 709 affiliated creameries. The advantage claimed for this multiple method is that the creameries in a given area can get better service from a local federation in some matters than a very much larger body covering a much wider area could give them, while by having various central unions for technical and statistical purposes they can get all the real benefits of a large central. In addition to these smaller federations there are large federations of great importance, the most highly developed of



Short-circuiting the Potato Trade

The Leduc Co-operative Association sells direct to the American Markets

By R. D. Colquette

"Yes sir, this district can beat Ireland all hollow growing potatoes." It was a farmer of the Leduc

district, about 20 miles south of Edmonton, who was speaking. I had stepped off the north bound train to look into the local potato situation, especially the marketing end of it, for the success of the farmers around Leduc in disposing of their surplus potatoes co-operatively last season had suggested that some information might be gleaned that would be of interest and value to readers of The Guide. The manager of the Leduc U.F.A. Co-operative Association, who has charge of the work, was out at Conjuring Creek attending a U.F.A. gathering and I had started in to improve the time by getting the viewpoint of some of the potato growers of the locality. The favorable comparison of the district with Ireland was the first remark on the subject from the first man I met. "You don't have to plant the potatoes here," he continued. "All you have to do is throw them into the ground. They'll grow."

Faith without works was not a charge that could be brought against my informant, however. He had 11 acres of potatoes and they were well planted and well cultivated. So were the potato fields of his neighbors, most of whom had several acres in "spuds." They were equally enthusiastic about the potato growing possibilities of the district. But they are far from relying solely on the potato productivity of their soil and climate for their success. They have gone to work with a will to provide proper marketing facilities for their product. The result is a well developed plan for getting their potatoes to the trade. The local co-operative association is making potato shipping to the Chicago and New York markets one of its chief activities. In this work it has a great asset in its manager, M. W. Molyneaux, who hales from the States, bringing with him, duty free, a good working knowledge of the Chicago produce trade. Mr. Molyneaux, returned in due time from the U.F.A. picnic and we were soon seated in the office of the association. Here he proceeded to outline, for the benefit of Guide readers, the methods by which the farmers have mowed a swath through the obstacles that separated them from the big potato markets and enabled them to interpret, in terms of dollars and cents, the potato preferences of the consumers of Chicago and New York to the potato growers around Leduc.

Handling a Perishable Product

"The best time to ship potatoes is when they are being dug," said Mr. Molyneaux. "In this district last winter, probably five carloads were lost by frost in the pits while they were being held for higher prices. This season the higher prices arrived, but as often as not they fail to make connections. If a farmer is in a position to hold till spring he should be careful to figure on a heavy shrinkage in the pit. There is also sure to be some loss from rot and probably from frost. On the whole it is usually best to handle as much of the product as possible and as fast as possible direct from the field to the cars."

"One of the first essentials of successful potato shipping is to have the cars properly fixed up. All potatoes should be shipped loose for the reason that every tuber must be carefully examined as it goes into the car. They are shipped in heated cars. In order to insure against frost, these cars must be properly lined. It pays to have false floors and false sides at all times. Begin by putting down two by sixes on edge lengthwise on the floor. Then place two by fours upright around the walls for a height of at least six feet. Line this rough framework with lumber covered carefully with building paper. You then have a dead air space separating the potatoes from the outside of the car walls and floors. The space between the doors is always left empty. This necessitates the building in of bulkheads on each side, which should always be made of two inch stuff well braced. These must be made thoroughly secure, for if on a long haul they break down, the potatoes will arrive at their destination in bad condition. Lumber used for lining is considered crating by the railway companies and will be returned free of charge to the point of shipment. Last fall we used some of the returned lumber for making the second shipment to Chicago. In each end of the car place 400 bushels. An 800 bushel car sells best on the market, for this is the size of car generally handled by commission men. If there is less, the car is hard to sell, and if there is more, the inspector has difficulty in getting into the car to see the potatoes. After the loading is completed, take a broom and carefully brush all dirt from the top of the potatoes and also clean out well between the doors. The sale of a car is frequently made by its appearance upon being opened up."

Potatoes should be carefully graded when they are put into the car. The success of the whole potato business depends upon grading at the time of buying. To get the best price we must get down to shipping each variety separate. Only one variety should go into one shipment, and if it is necessary to ship two varieties they should be separated by a bulkhead. If a number of varieties are coming in, at least keep the reds and the whites separate by an extra bulkhead, and if they are mixed ship them as reds. The American market prefers a white potato every time. It makes a difference of from ten to fifteen cents a bushel between the first grade of whites and red or mixed lots. Consumers hate mixed varieties. They may look the same, but they do not cook the same, and when one is done the other is only partially cooked. It pays to consider the consumers' tastes both in growing and shipping. It is up to the grader to handle every potato as it goes into the car. His work can be greatly simplified by the use of a wire grader that allows all the small potatoes and the dirt to drop through into a basket. The load should first be weighed on a large scale and the rejects and dirt put back into the empty wagon and weighed as tare. All bruised and rotted potatoes and any showing more than five per cent. of scab or any other disease must also be rejected. The smallest potato allowed to go through should be as large as a duck egg. Oversized tubers must also be rejected. They are frequently hollow and damage a sale more than the small ones. Each man should be paid for his product according to its quality. He will soon learn to do most of the grading in the field when he is loading his wagon.

Carefully Kept Records Also Essential

"When potatoes are being handled fast the grader should keep a strict record of each wagon load as accepted. A good plan is to sign a ticket that is given back with the weigh slip to the man who is keeping the records. In this way the buyer knows that the potatoes have been delivered to the car or warehouse. Otherwise it might be possible for a man to be paid twice for the potatoes by different buyers. Be careful regarding weights. A buyer should be able to take an affidavit as to the number of pounds contained in each car. Otherwise he may be at the mercy of an unscrupulous dealer. Quite often the weights are disputed by the party purchasing. Be sure also that

be absolutely certain about the reliability of the commission firm they are shipping to. There are all kinds of ways in which unscrupulous dealers can beat a company in the potato game if they are not watched. Whole carloads may be sold as rejected when they have arrived in first class condition. If there are any local or new companies which would like to secure the name of a reliable commission firm I would be glad to give them the names of several that have given us satisfaction. With a responsible firm at the other end the farmers can do much better shipping on consignment during the season than selling out and out at point of shipment. Figure on a two or three per cent. shrinkage. The buyers make allowance for a dockage for dirt and small potatoes up to two and a half per cent. and if the dockage goes over this the shipper stands the loss. If a car is sold at the shipping point it must be subject to inspection on delivery. Last year we sold some of our cars to the Chicago trade before they left the station. A secretary should be as thoroughly in touch with the market he is shipping to as the elevator man is with the wheat market. He should know the state of the market every day and be able to follow the trend of prices. If a local or company is buying on speculation and paying cash at the car it should make allowances for the cost of handling, a possible drop in the market and a margin of at least five cents a bushel over all expenses. When the car reaches its destination there are shunting charges to meet. These are set at a definite rate by the railway companies. It is in looking after a car, seeing that it gets proper and expeditious handling and getting the potatoes quickly disposed of at proper prices

that a reliable commission house can serve a co-operative shipping association.

A Local Warehouse and Its Management

"In a good potato season and in a good district the potatoes may come in faster during digging time than they can be handled. Last year when the weather was good we had them stacked around anywhere we could get them while waiting on cars. When cold weather arrived we had, of course, to secure proper warehouse facilities. We had as high as 4,000 bushels in store at the one time. If the potatoes are only going to be in the warehouse for a short time and the weather is not too severe, heating may be unnecessary, but when the real winter weather comes on, oil stoves are needed. In order to secure inexpensive and uniform heating, a warehouse should have an air space

around the potatoes the same as a car. Always have lots of help if the potatoes are being handled in cold weather. Varieties should be kept separate. Potatoes are best handled from the warehouse to the car in sacks as this prevents them from freezing so rapidly. Five men can be used to advantage in this work. Make sure that no frozen potatoes get into a car and if they are coming in from the country in freezing weather it is best to take a sample of every load to the fire to make sure on this point. It costs at least five cents a bushel to warehouse and load. If potatoes are held over winter in a cellar that is too hot, they will come out soft and rubbery and though they

may cook well they will not sell well."

Prices and Production

The steady climb of potato prices in common with the prices of other foodstuffs last winter is well illustrated by the records of prices paid by the Leduc company. On November 1 it started in buying at 50 cents a bushel. By the middle of the month 60 cents was being paid. By December 15 prices had climbed to 85 cents. On December 20, potatoes started going into the warehouse at 90 cents. With a few fluctuations they kept on rising until \$1.50 was reached about the 1st of May. These conditions explained Mr. Molyneaux, were altogether exceptional and would prove uncertain grounds for reasoning that the same thing would happen again. The tendency

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Potatoes flourish in Northern Alberta. Photographed with The Guide Camera in the garden of D. W. Warner, Edmonton, on July 28.

the car into which each load is delivered is definitely known. This may save considerable trouble in more ways than one.

When shipping in cold weather care must be taken to keep the cars free from frost while they are being loaded and until they are in transit. The railway companies will supply heaters for the purpose, but the shipper has to look after them himself. The companies make a definite charge per mile for heating cars en route. Charcoal heaters are used while the cars are moving, one or two being placed in each end. The cars are usually well looked after by the companies. A strong going concern may be able to make arrangements regarding freight, but a small company must figure on paying the freight in advance.

"One of the things that a company and especially one just starting in the business must do, is to



"Englander Schwein"

By George Eustace Pearson in the Saturday Evening Post



The main facts—having to do with the destruction of the regiment on the eighth of May, 1915, the identity and activities of the individuals mentioned and the more important of the later happenings, including the final escape into Holland—are matters of official record and as such have frequently been mentioned in the official despatches. The more personal details, which have been set down and shaped into a personal narrative by the signer, are based on the recollections of Corporal Edwards' retentive mind, aided by his very unusual powers of observation and the rough diary which he managed to retain possession of during his later adventures.

May the Eighth. It seemed as though I had just stepped off my whack of sentry go for my group when a kick in the ribs apprised me that it was "stand to." I rubbed my eyes, swore and rose to my feet. Such was the narrowness of the trench that the movement put me at my post at the parapet, where in common with my mates I fell to scanning the top for the first signs of day and the Germans.

The preceding night, that of the seventh, had been the quietest we had known since the fourth, on which day and in this same spot and after two weeks of trenches between St. Julien and Hill 60 we had had upward of two hundred casualties, and a lesser number every day since. Over everything hung the pallor of the mist-ridden Flemish morning, deadly quiet, as was usual at that time of the trench day when the tenseness of the all-night vigil was just merging into the relieving daylight.

At half past six that stillness was punctuated by a single shell, which broke barely in our rear. And then the ball commenced—the most intense bombardment we had yet experienced. Most of the fire came from the batteries in concealed positions on our right, whence, as on the fourth, they poured in a very destructive enfilade fire that swept up and down the length of the trench like the stream of a hose, making it a shambles. Each burst of high-explosive shells, each terrible pulsation of the atmosphere, if they missed the body, seemed to rend the very brain in twain, or else stupefied it.

Overhead an aeroplane buzzed. We could even descry the figures of the pilot and his observer, the latter signalling. No guns of ours answered. The dead and dying lay all about and none could attend them. A rifle was a rifle.

The Heroic Stand of the Princess Pats

This continued for an hour, at the end of which time we poked our heads up and saw their infantry coming on in columns of mobs, and some of them also very prettily in open order. Every field and hedge spewed them up. We stood, head and shoulders exposed above the ragged parapet, giving them "rapid fire." They had no stomach for that and retired to their holes, leaving many dead and grievously wounded.

It was at this time that we saw the Third Monmouthshires on our left and the Third King's Royal Rifles on our right falling back in orderly fashion. I called that fact to the attention of Lieutenant Lane, who was the only officer left in our vicinity. He said that the last word he had received was to hang on.

This we proceeded to do, and so, we are told, did the others. We learned later that the battalion roll call that night showed a strength of one hundred and fifty men out of the six hundred and thirty-five who had answered "Present" twenty-four hours earlier. And the official records of the Canadian Eye Witness state that "Those who survive and the friends of those who have died may draw solace from the thought that never in the history of arms have soldiers more valiantly sustained the gift and trust of a Lady," referring to the colors which had been worked for and presented to us by the Princess Patricia, daughter of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, then Governor-General of Canada.

We were on the apex of the line and were now unsupported on either side. It was about this time, I believe, that a small detachment of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, a sister regiment in our brigade, fetched to the companies in our rear twenty boxes of badly needed ammunition and reinforced the Princess Pats.

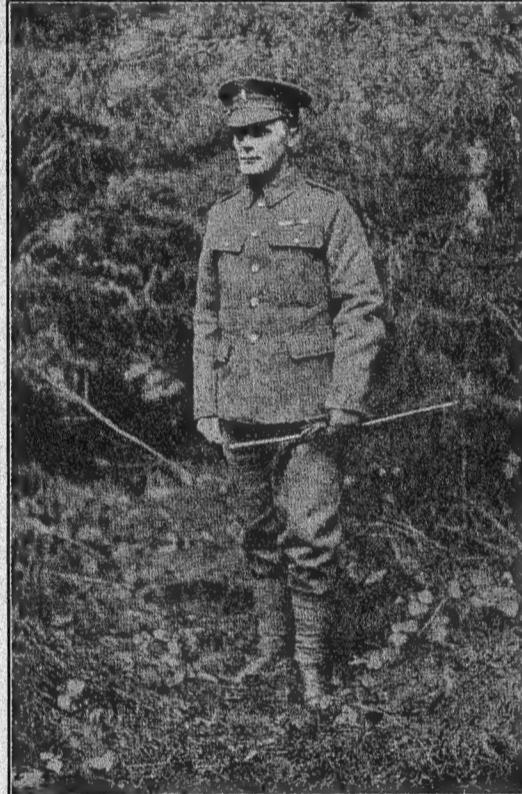
Following the beating off of their infantry attack the Germans gave us a short breathing spell until their machine guns were trained on our parapet and a school of light field guns dragged up into place. The aeroplane came out again, dropping to within three hundred feet of our trench, and with tiny jets of varicolored smoke bombs directed the terribly accurate fire of their guns, already so close to us, but so well insured against any harm from us that they attempted no concealment. And the big guns on the right completed the devastation.

This continued for another half hour, at the end of which time there remained intact only one small traverse in the trench, which owed its existence to the fragment of chicken wire that held its sides up. The remainder was absolutely wiped out. This time there was no rapid fire, nor even any looking over the top to see if the enemy were coming on. Instead, the

"Englander Schwein" is one of the most marvelously interesting stories ever published. It is the account of the capture and fifteen months' imprisonment of Corporal Edwards and Private Simmonds and their final escape from Germany into Holland. They are both Canadians and others from Western Canada are mentioned. The Guide has received special permission from The Post to republish this story. None should miss it.

Germans fairly combed the parapet with their machine guns. Each indication of curiosity from us drew forth from them such a stream of fire that the top of the parapet spat forth a steady shower of flying mud, which made it impossible for us to defend ourselves properly, even had there been enough of us to do so.

The rest was chaos, a bit of pure hell. Men struggling, buried alive and looking at us for the aid they would not ask for. Soldiers all. And the Germans now pouring in in waves from all sides, and especially



Corporal Edward Edwards of the original Princess Pats. On the right at top is Private Marvin C. Simmonds who escaped with Corporal Edwards. At left above is a Princess Pat Cap Badge.

from our unprotected flanks and rear, hindered only by the desultory rifle fire of our two weakened companies in the support trenches. We were receiving rifle fire from four directions and bayonet thrusts from the Germans on the parapet. Mowed down like sheep. And as they came on they trampled our dead and bayoneted our wounded.

How the Huns Like to Fight

The machine-gun crew had gone under to a man, doing their best to the last. I think Sergeant Whitehead went with them, too; at least he was near there a short time before, and I never saw him or any of the gun crew again. The only living soul near that spot was Royston, dragging himself out from under a pile of debris and covered with mud and blood, his face swollen to twice its normal size, blinded for the moment.

George Easton was firing with me at the gray mass of the oncoming horde. "My rifle's jammed!" he cried.

"Take mine." And I stooped to get one from a casualty underfoot. But a moment later my bayonet was broken off by a shot as I fired from the parapet. I shouted wildly to Cosh to toss me one from near by.

Just then the main body of the Germans swarmed into the end of the trench. Bugler Lee shouted to me: "I'm shot through the leg." A couple of us seized him, planning to go down to where the communication trench had once been. But he stopped us, saying: "It's no good, boys. It's a dead end! They're killing us."

Cosh swore. "Don't give up, kid!" A German standing a few yards away raised his rifle and blew his head off. Young Brown broke down at this—they had just done in his wounded pal: "Oh, look! Look what they've done to Davie," and fell to weeping. And with that another put the muzzle of his rifle against the boy's head and pulled the trigger.

Young Cox from Winnipeg put his hands above his

head at the order. His captor placed the muzzle of his rifle squarely against the palm and blew it off. There remained only a bloody and broken mass dangling from the wrist.

I was still without a bayonet. And seeing these things, I said to Easton: "We'd better beat it."

He swore again. "Yes, they're murdering us. No use stopping here. Come on!"

And just then he, too, dropped. I thought him dead. At a later date we met in England. There was no use in my stopping to share his fate or worse. It was now every man for himself.

The other half of the regiment lay in support two hundred yards away, in Bellewaarde Wood and in front of the chateau and lake of that name, where my draft had lain on the fourth. I made a dash for it. The going was bad, what with the mud and the many shell holes. I was indistinctly aware of a great deal of promiscuous shooting at me, but most distinctly remember that one German shot at me about ten times in as many yards and from quite close range. I saw I could not make it. So I flung myself into a Johnson hole, and as soon as I had caught my breath scrambled out again and raced for the trench I had just left. Another German shot at me as I went toward him. I was by this time unarmed, having flung my rifle away to further my flight.

As I landed in the trench an angry voice shouted something I could not understand. And I scrambled to my feet in time to see a German sullenly lower his rifle from the level of my body at the command of a big black-bearded officer.

They were by this time in full possession of this slice of trench, and for the next few minutes the officer was kept busy pulling his men off their victims. Like slavering dogs they were.

To one officer we undoubtedly owed our wretched lives that day. I in particular have good cause to be grateful. A German, all of six foot four, swinging a tremendous broad headsman's axe with curved blade, tried several times to get at me. Each time the officer stopped him. Still he persisted. He apparently saw no one else and kept his eye fastened on me with deadly intention in it. He pushed aside the others, Prussians and prisoners alike; he whirled the shining blade high above a face lit up with savage exultation, terrible to see, and which reflected the sensual reveling of his heated brain in the bloody orgy ahead. My blood turned to water. My eye followed the incredibly rapid motions of the blade. My limbs refused to act. My mind travelled back over the years to a little Scottish village where I had been used to sit in the dark corners of the shoemaker's shop, listening to him and others of the Second Gordons recount their terrible tales of the hill men on the march to Kandahar with Bobs. And now I felt that same tremendous sensation of fear that used to send me trembling to my childish pallet in the croft, peering fearfully through the darkness for the oiled body of a naked Pathan with his corkscrew kris. Terror swept over me like a springtime flood. He saw no one else. His eye fastened on me in most deadly intention. As he stood over me with feet spread wide, the circle of his axe's swing broadening for the finale, the thread of rabbit-like mesmerism broke and I sprang nimbly aside as the blade buried itself deep in the mud wall I had been cowering against. I endeavored to dodge him by putting some of my fellow prisoners between us. No use. He followed me, shouting and cursing his way among them, swinging his axe. My hair stood on end and I felt rather critical of the much-vaunted Prussian discipline. Another endeavored to bayonet Charlie Scarfe. The officer at last stopped them both.

The Pluck of Young Cox

Our captors belonged to the Twenty-first Prussian Regiment and were, so far as we knew, the first of their kind we had been up against, all previous comers on our front having been Bavarians and latterly of the army group of Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria—"Rupie," we called him. They were armed for the most part with pioneers' bayonets, as well adapted by reason of their saw edges for sawing wood as for sticking flesh and blood; and, if for the latter, an unnecessarily cruel weapon, since it was bound to stick in the body and badly lacerate it internally in the withdrawal, especially if given a twist.

Our captors were already casting our dead out of the shattered trench, both in front and behind, and in many cases using them to stop the gaps in the parapet so that they received the bullets of their erstwhile comrades. The trench front had been about-faced since its change of ownership.

We were ordered up and out at the back of the parapet and then made to lie there. The German artillery had ceased. We had none. Odd shots from the remnant of our fellows still hanging on in the supports continued to come over, but none of us were hit. In all probability seeing what was afoot they withheld their fire. Some German snipers in a farmhouse at the rear were less considerate, but fortunately failed to hit us.

Continued on Page 20

August 15, 1917.

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Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. F. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

SECRETARIES DISCUSS CO-OPERATION

There were about 75 delegates in attendance at the meeting of secretaries called to discuss the work of co-operative trading. The chair was taken by C. Rice-Jones, president of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. In calling the meeting to order, the president stated that the object of the meeting was to discuss the very important subject of co-operative trading, and to see whether it would be possible to arrive at some definite basis whereby a uniform system of organization could be decided upon, and also if the matter of the trading arrangements between the Co-operative Elevator Company and the locals could be improved. He stated further that the meeting was entirely in the hands of the delegates and any suggestions they might have to make would be very acceptable. He suggested, however, that in order to get the discussion started, it might be a good idea for the representatives of the co-operative associations that had been actively trading during the past few years to be first called upon to outline their views on this subject and to give their opinion as to what they considered would be the right basis of organization.

The Company and the Locals

Mr. Sparks, of Jenner, stated that he believed the main thing to do at the present time was to get the farmers' associations into co-operative associations so that it would be possible to successfully handle the supply business. In reference to the trading of these associations with the elevator company, the handicap which they had found at Jenner to be existing at the present time was that the company would quote the same price to individuals or unorganized locals as they quoted to the co-operative associations. The individual or the local would be handling probably only one carload of supplies in a year and the owner or the local secretary would, of course, be quite prepared to do business for nothing. The association, on the other hand, was handling business all the year and had expenses to meet, including salaries and the general overhead and upkeep of buildings, and as long as the elevator company adopted the policy of treating all alike it was not possible for the co-operative associations to meet the competition. He believed that the right thing to do was to arrive at a basis whereby the local associations would be recognized.

Favors One Unit Plan

Mr. Harris, of Macleod, stated that before the Manchester Co-operative Wholesale Co. came into existence, the wholesalers and retailers fought the co-operative association in the old country, but with the wholesale company brought into the field, that company took an oversight of the locals, checked them and even, if in difficulties, financed them and brought them along to a solid basis. In the old country the retail co-operative associations were very loyal to the wholesale. All their supplies were secured through that source and they even went so far as to invest their surplus funds with the wholesale house.

Mr. Harris believed that with some educational work the same thing could be worked out in this country. He described very fully the method which had been adopted by the Macleod District Association and stated that in the three months they had been in business they were very successful. The policy they have adopted has been that of trying to supply the commodity to their members at practically cost price, adding just sufficient to cover the actual charges. Their experience has shown already that the possibilities of the co-operative associations in this country cannot be overestimated and in this connection he stated that the first requisite for membership in the co-operative association should be that every member of the association must be a member of the U.F.A.

Another point which was often considered was whether the local co-operative associations should be one unit or whether they should be separate organizations,

dealing entirely on their own account. Mr. Harris expressed himself as being in favor of the one unit plan, and stated further that if it could be shown that the co-operative associations could get service from the elevator company then there was no reason why the local units should not be successful.

Business Flourishing at Macleod

Mr. Spark, of Macleod, stated that it might be interesting to the meeting to know just what had been done by the Macleod association since it was organized only about three months ago. The business was started in March last, with a paid-up capital of \$2,065, and the receipts for their first three months were, March, \$5,685; April, \$6,240; May, \$5,395; the difference in figures between April and May representing the falling off in the machinery business, the bulk of that business having been done in March and April. The amount of machinery business done during the three months was \$7,900, and the association had handled The Grain Growers' Grain Co. machinery exclusively. Other business consisted in part of oils and grease sold, amounting to \$480; two cars of posts and one car of shingles being handled to the value of \$720. The shingles had been purchased from the Co-operative Elevator Company, and the only regret the farmers of the Macleod district had to make was that they were unable to get 10 cars, as they made a very considerable saving for their members on the quantity handled. Harness was handled on a commission basis and the sales made amounted to \$1,500. Hardware had also been handled to the extent of \$2,458.

Request had been made that dry goods should be handled and eventually arrangements were made whereby they were able to buy a stock of \$1,500 worth from a Calgary wholesale firm, the terms being half cash and the balance in 30 days. During the first month after this stock was put in they sold \$428 worth of these goods. A small stock of boots and shoes had also been put in and were being sold off. The company was handling hail insurance and was doing a good business in the district.

They found that they were handicapped to a considerable extent through having rather a poor building, which was situated off the main street and away from the main artery of traffic in Macleod; and last, but not least, the lack of interest on the part of many of the farmers. For this reason, a short time ago, it had been decided to buy a second-hand car for the object of taking the U.F.A. stores out to the farmers. This car had been used for about two weeks and was very successful, a large amount of business having been secured in this manner.

Mr. Smith, of Milk River, stated that the Macleod association seems to have laid the foundation for the local work on a very satisfactory basis and that with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., the wholesale organization which was required was already established and all that was now wanted was a plan for the locals to be brought together so that their trade would flow through the one channel, that is through the wholesale house represented by the elevator company.

Encouraged by Banks

The delegates in attendance asked, "How does Macleod finance its business?" Mr. Spark answered that this was done by getting the farmer to subscribe for \$10 shares. The stock was fixed at this price so that all could be included in the stockholders. Half-yearly meetings of the shareholders are held. The first meeting was held in February last, at which time only about \$500 of capital stock was subscribed, most of which was 50 per cent. paid up. It was felt that it would be impossible to go ahead with such a small sum, so an effort was made to secure additional stock subscriptions, and in order to make a start the first business was done in car lot commodities only handling direct from the car. Then the opportunity came along whereby the association could secure the building which they now occupy, and if it was a

little out of the road, still as a machinery showroom and for other purposes required by them it was well situated. The big handicap was that it was not a building which could be used for the display of goods.

Since February nearly all the stock payments had been made in full, and the officers are appealing at every meeting held for additional stock, which was being subscribed. In reference to financing, this matter had been taken up with the manager of the Bank of British North America at Macleod. He had secured a full statement from them and had submitted same to his head office, with the result that instructions had been issued that this work was to be encouraged and the Macleod Co-operative Association was provided with a line of credit in the sum of \$3,000. It was interesting to note, however, that up to the present time the association had not found it necessary to call on the bank for this credit.

The question was asked as to how many shares had been sold in this association. Mr. Spark answered that they now had 222 members, holding from one to six shares each. The limit of stock which any person could hold was 10 shares, and the method of organization provided for one man, one vote; the idea prevailing with the officers was to give the members their profit when buying goods instead of paying a dividend on stock. Mr. Harris stated that in organizing at Macleod the Central of the U.F.A. had been of considerable assistance to them in securing the necessary information, supplying them with draft by-laws, articles of incorporation and other information of this kind required; while the Co-operative Elevator Company had also done everything possible to assist them in the work.

A delegate asked what percentage of profit was fixed on the sales made by the Macleod association. Mr. Spark answered that this was hard to fix. They sold for cash alone, but some articles were turned over quickly, while with others it was necessary to keep them in stock for some time. For this reason they found that some goods could be handled on a 10 per cent. margin, while in other cases more would be required.

Patronize the Elevator Company

Mr. Spark stated, further, that the big trouble they had encountered was buying from private firms and he believed that the less they were required to buy from individuals the better it would be, as to a large extent they could only be considered as middle men. The only way to overcome this was to buy from an organization organized on the same line as ourselves; that meant that the co-operative associations doing business in Alberta should look upon the Co-operative Elevator Company as their headquarters and their supplies should be secured through them.

The question was asked as to whether the machinery was sold for cash or for credit. Mr. Spark answered that they sold absolutely for cash alone. A small charge was made for setting up the machinery and the machinery sold was giving very good satisfaction. They expected to be handling the Acme binder through the Grain Growers this season, under an arrangement which had been entered into, and as a man had been engaged to set up the machines and see that they were in proper working order before making delivery, it had been decided that it would be in order for the association to make a small charge with the catalog prices for this work.

SOUNDING LAKE SECRETARY SELLS INSURANCE

We are in receipt of an encouraging letter from John Mitchell, of Monitor, who has been appointed hail insurance agent by the Sounding Lake Local. Mr. Mitchell has succeeded in writing a considerable amount of insurance, although, as he states in his letter, a variety of circumstances militated against his doing a big business in this district. However, he has apparently dispelled any doubts which may have existed in the minds of the members as to the standing of the Rochester Underwriters for which the U.F.A. has taken the agency, and several who have placed their insurance with other companies this year have promised to patronize the U.F.A. insurance next year. He says that he will be pleased to take up the insurance agency for the U.F.A. again next year, and hopes that he will be able to do a little educational work between now and then, showing the farmers the advantage of patronizing their own organization.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

(1307) 11

FEDERAL CANDIDATES' REPLIES

The following replies have been received from candidates re their attitude towards the Farmers' National Political Platform:

Dear Mr. Musselman:

Yours of 7th instant, enclosing Farmers' Platform, received. With the general principles contained in the Farmers' Platform, I am in complete accord. To my mind the outstanding obstacles to our progress as a nation are the trade in and consumption of intoxicating liquors, the protective tariff, the patronage system and graft. The elimination of all these seems to be the great ideal set before us by the Farmers' Platform, and I think on the whole the framers of that platform have set out a remarkably good program. I do not suppose all the framers saw exactly eye to eye as to all the details thereof, but that they compared views and agreed upon something that as nearly as possible expressed their general idea as to what was best to be done in view of conditions as they then existed, and if I have the honor to be a member of the Dominion parliament after the next general election I shall encourage the getting together of all those members favorable to those principles, to frame a general plan of campaign which is considered the most suitable under conditions then existing and endeavor as far as possible to have joint action and to have those principles crystallized into legislation. I would, however, reserve to myself the right to act independently in case I should feel that I could not conscientiously join in any plan that might be adopted, but such course should in my mind be avoided if possible, as it is on general action our hopes are chiefly founded.

As to pledging myself "to secure the introduction of legislation when introduced," I confess to some hesitation. I cannot say that I care for a plan of general pledging of candidates. Sir John McDonald is credited with having once said that the way to get prohibition was to elect prohibitionists. I believe the way to get reforms is to elect men who favor those reforms and who can be trusted to fight for those reforms in an intelligent and effective way. I am prepared, however, to pledge myself to do my best towards the carrying out of those general principles and to work harmoniously as far as possible in matters of detail with all other supporters of those principles.

In conclusion, I wish to make some comments on some planks of the platform. I believe liquor trade and liquor consumption should be eliminated as quickly as possible, and the plan suggested in the platform may perhaps be the best plan, but I wish to leave myself open to follow any plan which I am convinced at the time the vote is taken is really the best plan. The platform refers to tariff as "the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue." This is surely true and we need a campaign along that line, especially in the East and even in the West. Some Westerners are still afraid of direct taxation and do not yet seem to realize that they are paying three or four times as much in tariff taxation as they would have to pay were direct taxation to take the place of customs tariff. I take it that the clauses under the head of taxation are intended as suggestions rather than as mandatory. The suggestions are good, but it seems to me very difficult to frame a cast iron schedule, except after very careful consideration by the members of parliament representing all parts of the country and all interests, who know the extent to which these sources of revenue have already been tapped by the various provincial legislatures, then a general scheme should be worked out by which the bulk at least of our revenue can be produced by direct means.

I sincerely hope that after the next general election there will be a sufficiently numerous and aggressive body of Western representatives in the house to ensure progressive legislation along the lines indicated in the Farmers' Platform.

(Signed) LEVI THOMSON.
Ottawa, June, 1917.

JOHN GILROY'S STAND

Secretary, Grain Growers' Association.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours regarding the attitude I would take on the Canadian Council of Agriculture's Platform, I have no hesitation in saying that at the present time and during the continuance of the war I would not embarrass any government with radical changes in our government

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

system, believing that until the war is ended the sole ambition of every one of us, as a democratic people, should be to win.

However, when times become normal, and the government has not its present enormous responsibilities, I would be in favor of supporting the features outlined in the above mentioned platform.

I might also add that I publicly announced last March that I could not and would not agree with the then existing high tariff, and I am pleased, and believe that the farmers of the West are also, that we have been given some relief along this line.

Believing that this will meet with the approval of the great majority of this electorate, I am,

Yours sincerely,
JOHN GILROY.

Govan, Sask.

GEO. M. BOWMAN OF WEYBURN

Central Secretary, G.G.A.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your circular letter of recent date, I desire to assure you of my sympathy with the aims and efforts of the Canadian Council of Agriculture as outlined in the above circular.

That agriculture should for so long a time have remained without its fair share of government assistance is to me a remarkable fact, and it is very gratifying to realize that at last agriculturists are demanding that their business, which is not only the basis, but today the vital industry of the world, shall be accorded the same material assistance, encouragement and consideration which has been extended to other industries.

I quite agree with you that protecting tariffs which have "protected" corrupting influences in our political parties should be eliminated and to me it will be strange indeed if one of the great forward steps, so far as international relationship is concerned, resulting from the present world struggle will not be the entire disappearance of tariff walls. Let us at least work to this end.

I regret that the Council of Agriculture omitted from their platform the question of ocean freight rates. It would seem that in approving of nationalization of our railways that we could very consistently and profitably have asked for an assurance in reference to other carrying rates, as, for instance, lake and ocean

I notice the attitude of the council in reference to the franchise of our women. This undoubtedly should be extended to the women of every province of Canada. I also regret that the question of "prohibition" has not been dealt with. Any tariff changes may necessarily require some time, but the question of prohibition surely may be made to become one of immediate benefit, and why not now?

It is extremely difficult in these unusual and abnormal times to say just how rapidly these most desirable changes should be brought about, and I anticipate that any pledges now given carries with it a reasonable right to alter methods in all cases where conditions clearly justify such a course, provided, however, that the goal is not lost sight of, if so, please accept this letter as my pledge.

Being personally interested in farming I am naturally deeply interested in any movement having as its purpose the betterment of the industry of agriculture, and this, after all, means the betterment of Canada.

(Signed) GEORGE M. BOWMAN.
Weyburn, Sask.

GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE

The Man Who "Never Sold His Soul"

There are few departments of literature which possess a value surpassing, or even equal to that of biography, and especially the biography of a great man or woman. Its value lies not so much in the mere narration of the things that the subject of the biography has accomplished—though that in itself is valuable—but in the desire that it awakens in the reader to emulate those actions in his own sphere, in the enthusiasm which it arouses, and which acts as the great

driving force to accomplish the ends he has in view, and in the building up of the character which inevitably results.

Every great and worthy movement has its outstanding personalities, men who have been the originators of the movements in question, or who have contributed in greater or lesser degree to their development, and the co-operative movement is therefore not an exception to the rule. I have in mind at present one who was a giant in the movement, especially in its early days, viz., George Jacob Holyoake, the centenary of whose birth has recently been celebrated.

It is scarcely possible to estimate the influence which Holyoake had on the co-operative movement in Britain and on democratic movements in general, for he was the friend of every movement which had the good of the democracy at heart. He sprung from the working-class, and he was the friend of the working-class to the end. It was not England and the English democracy alone which benefited by his labors. We in Canada, today, the farmers of Saskatchewan today, are enjoying benefits and privileges which would have been impossible but for the work of Holyoake and those who were associated with him; for only by their sufferings and labors was the co-operative movement made possible, and without this movement, the farmers of this province, as a result of the present world turmoil, would today have been in sorry plight. Is the memory of Holyoake then, not worth at least a passing thought by every member of this great organization?

Born in the city of Birmingham two years after the great battle of Waterloo, he found himself in a world filled with industrial strife, the working classes, as usual, having the enormous cost, for those days, of the war with France unloaded upon them. What Holyoake thought about the subject of war in general may be gathered from his own words some time later: "In war the persons who are bled are the people, while the plethora is among the masters, who are never bled;" and so he placed himself in the midst of the fight for economic freedom.

It is not surprising then, that early in life he became associated with Robert Owen, known as the father of the co-operative movement, and on its becoming evident that Owen's efforts to establish co-operative communities were doomed to failure, Holyoake did much to bring into being the Pioneers' Store in the town of Rochdale. From that time on his interest in the co-operative movement remained constant, and how he valued the movement may be gathered from his words at the close of a long life: "Of all the things in which I have been interested, religious or political, it matters not, the one great thing which I value most, and is nearest my heart, is the principle of co-operation."

How intensely he detested sham and pretence may be gathered from the fact that when some of the leaders of the Owenite party attempted to avoid the suppression of their Sunday lectures by registering themselves as a religious body, and declaring their meetings to be for religious worship, Holyoake revolted and placed himself in opposition to the organization. Even his great love for the cause he had at heart would not permit him to acquiesce in pretence and falsehood.

In the "Hungry Forties" Holyoake was in the front rank in the fight for free trade, and a few years later he became the friend and companion of Mazzini, Kossuth and others of European exiles who found an asylum in England, the "Land of the Free."

Holyoake, more than any other, was the means of removing the tax on paper, which made the cheap newspaper possible. He fought the tax with the greatest determination, and not for the first time in his life, he paid the penalty with imprisonment; but through his suffering, we are today in full en-

joyment of one of the greatest educational agencies the world has ever seen—the daily press.

The debt of women to George Jacob Holyoake is very great. Throughout his life his faith in women and their capacity for usefulness in the service of the state never flagged. "Until John Stuart Mill's day," he said, "there was no clear consciousness in the public mind that the best half of the social force of the world was lying practically unused;" and again, "Many women who take part in these movements think it a new thing, and many more, who stand aloof, think it un-womanly, not knowing that they are merely the degenerate daughters of noble mothers who thought it their duty to take a public part in the duties of society." Always he spoke with the deepest appreciation of women and just as constantly he upheld the principle of the fullest equality of the sexes in connection with the co-operative stores.

Quite recently his daughter, Mrs. Holyoake Marsh, as one of those who naturally knew him most intimately, paid a noble tribute to his memory, when she declared that whatever work her father undertook, "he never sold his soul."

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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association
by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom
all communications for this page should be sent.

A HINT TO SECRETARIES

Did you have a good debate last winter or a splendidly good discussion on some practical topic? Do you want to pass on the good it did to help others? During coming weeks the provincial officers will be preparing suggestions for winter programs. If your branch had something that was specially good, why not write a line to the Central office telling about it as fully as you can? If it was a debate, state the topic and the main arguments on both sides briefly. If it was a study, give some references to material. This is your chance to pass on a good thing to all the others. Do it now.

CONVENTION AT SWAN RIVER

An open convention will be held at Swan River on Tuesday, August 21, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of selecting a candidate to support the National Platform at the next federal election. All electors who hold the principles of the platform are invited to be present and to participate in the work of the convention. Ladies are especially invited, since they now have full rights of citizenship and an equal interest with the men in the great issues before the nation.

GEORGE DICKERSON,
Sec'y-Treas.

FOXWARREN CONTRIBUTES

An express order for \$20.00 has been received from the Grain Growers of Foxwarren for the Belgian Relief Fund, this week, through their secretary, R. J. Donnelly.

BOWSMAN RIVER BRANCH

Secretary Edwards, of the Bowser River Branch of the G.G.A., in forwarding dues from their branch, states that they have now 19 paid up members. There was a branch at this point some years ago, but it has recently been re-organized and we hope the membership may increase and the branch become a strong force in the rural community life of the district.

THE LAWYER IN POLITICS

The events of recent years both in Canada and in the mother lands has been drawing attention to the comparative dominance of the lawyer class in our public life, and to the fact that while our advancing democracy has broken down many special privilege fences, the profession of law is still a special and very valuable preserve for a chosen few. The administration of justice costs enormously and its charges are out of all proportion to the average salary and the average wage. These things ought not so to be and men are beginning to cast about for means of reformation and amelioration.

In a recent book entitled, "What is Coming," H. G. Wells, the versatile English writer, touches the problem. The following paragraphs will indicate the mode of his treatment:

"Now in Great Britain, which is the democracy that has been most under the close observation of the present prophet, there is at present a great out-cry against the 'politician.' He is our embarrassment. In him we personify all our difficulties. Let us consider the charges against this individual. Let us ask, can we do without him? And let us further see what chances there may be of so altering, qualifying or balancing him as to minimize the evil of his influence. To begin with, let us run over the essentials of the charge against him. It is with a modest blush that the present prophet recapitulates these charges. So early as the year 1902 he was lifting up his voice, not exactly in the wilderness, but at least in the Royal Institution, against the legal as compared with the creative or futurist type of mind. The legal mind, he insisted, looks necessarily to the past. It is dilatory because it has no sense of coming things, it is uninventive and wasteful, it does not create, it takes advantage. It is the type of mind least able, under any circum-

stances, to organize great businesses, to plan campaigns, to adventure or achieve. Wait and see crystallizes its spirit. Its resistance is admirable, and it has no 'go.' Nevertheless there is a tendency for power to gravitate in all democratic countries to the lawyer.

Bribed to be Honest

"In the British system the normal faults of the lawyer are enhanced, and his predominance intensified, by certain peculiarities of our system. In the first place he belongs to a guild of exceptional power. In Britain it happens that the unfortunate course was taken ages ago of bribing the whole legal profession to be honest. The British judges and law officers are stupendously overpaid in order to make them incorruptible; it is a poor but perhaps well-merited compliment to their professional code. We have squared the whole profession to be individually uncorruptible. The judges, moreover, in the Anglo-Saxon communities are appointed from among the leading barristers, an arrangement that a child can see is demoralizing and inadvisable. And in Great Britain all the greatest salaries in the government service are reserved for the legal profession. The greatest prizes, therefore, before an energetic young man who has to make his way in Great Britain are the legal prizes, and his line of advancement to these lies, for all the best years of his life, not through the public service, but through the private practice of advocacy.

"The real case we British have against our lawyers, if I may adopt an expressive colloquialism, is not that they are lawyers, but that they are such infernal lawyers. They trail into modern life most of the faults of a mediaeval guild. They seem to have no sense of the state they could develop, no sense of the future they might control. Their law and procedure has never been remodelled upon the framework of modern ideas; their minds are still set to the tune of mediaeval bickerings, traditionalism and state blindness.

The Common Weal Involved

"There is no reason why a court of law should ignore the plain right of the common weal to intervene in every case between man and man. There is every reason why trivial disputes about wills and legitimacy should not be wasting our national resources at the present time, when nearly every other form of waste is being restrained. The sound case against the legal profession in Anglo-Saxon countries is not that it is unnecessary, but that it is almost incredibly antiquated, almost incredibly careless of the public well-being, and that it corrupts or dwarfs all the men who enter it. Our urgent need is not so much to get rid of the lawyer from our affairs as to get rid of the wig and gown spirit and of the special pleader, and to find and develop the new lawyer, the lawyer who is not an advocate, who is not afraid of a code, who has had some scientific education, and whose imagination has been quickened by the realization of life as creative opportunity. We want to emancipate this profession from the ancient guild restrictions—the most anti-social and disastrous of all such restrictions—to destroy its disgraceful traditions of over-payment and fee-snatching, to insist upon a scientific, philosophical training for its practitioners, to make the practice of advocacy a fall from grace and to bar professional advocates from the bench."

"It may be hoped that in the reconstruction there will be more care for the common good and less anxiety for the continuance of ancient usages, so that our machinery of justice shall truly represent the mind and temper of the people and its cost shall not mean the creation of a class who over-ride and despise their fellowmen.

If you have no silo and need one, its construction ought not to be put off. Silos were never needed so much as they will be this coming winter.

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FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS

A few months ago when the British government placed an embargo on all apple importations into Great Britain it was thought that fruit marketing conditions generally this season would be very much upset and abnormal. Due to the peculiarities of Nature this will not be so. Districts that were expected to yield heavy crops of fruit will market but small quantities. Throughout Canada those directly concerned in the marketing of the fruit crop are losing no time in arranging for the widest possible distribution of the season's surplus in Canada in order that none of the crop may be lost in the event of the British embargo remaining.

New York State, by virtue of its exceedingly large apple tonnage, governs the apple prices on the North American continent. This state with, of course, the neighboring states producing apples, sets the price because so many apples grown here are carried across the Atlantic and because here is to be found the largest exportable quantity.

From reports received it is safe to assume that New York will not set a low price for apples this season due to the fact that the crop is short. This short crop will balance the market, that is to say if there were no British embargo there would be but very few apples, comparatively speaking, to market on this continent. In Nova Scotia the apple bloom this year was exceedingly good, but the spring was cold and wet and a lot of the fruit has been destroyed. However, it is reported that the crop will be heavier than last year, but to what extent has not yet been ascertained. It is very doubtful if any large quantity of apples from Nova Scotia will find their way to Great Britain; this being the case every effort will be made to sell the Nova Scotia apples in the American market and in Western Canada. The Ontario apple crop is almost a complete failure, there being a very serious outbreak of apple scab in all sections of Eastern Canada, particularly in orchards which have not received thorough attention. Weather conditions have been ideal for fungus development and there is certain to be a large percentage of third grade fruit. Canker worms have seriously infected the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia and there have also been slight outbreaks in New Brunswick.

C. E. Barnes, president of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, after a trip to Eastern Canada, reports on apple conditions generally as follows:

"None of the trees in B.C. are bearing heavily but a sufficient number of young trees are bearing for the first time to ensure a crop equal to and possibly somewhat exceeding that of last year. The apples promise to be of unusually good quality and will pack a high percentage of Number Ones."

"The prospects for a good market for the B.C. apples are improving steadily. The latest advices from Nova Scotia indicate that fungus and the canker worm will reduce the quantity and quality of their crop very materially. The Ontario crop is almost a complete failure, so it would appear that instead of a large surplus of apples in the autumn there may not be sufficient to meet the demand. Such a condition will naturally result in higher prices than the average especially for the good keeping varieties."

"Conditions in the United States are reported to be very similar. The north-western states will have a good crop but the crop in the east will be very light. This is especially true of New York State, where the crop of winter apples is almost a failure. It is probable that in view of the large purchasing power of the American people, aided by the efforts of the food controller to increase consumption of fruits and perishable foods and improve the distribution of such products, the U.S. apple crop will all be consumed at home."

"It would appear, therefore, that the prospect for any surplus of apples in Canada is rapidly disappearing."

In some districts in B.C. buyers are already on the ground and are offering good prices for apples. Extremely hot



Why I Lunch On Puffed Wheat

A man on a train, a few weeks ago, told a friend why he lunched on Puffed Wheat. And we think that thousands of men will endorse his view.

He said, "It saves me a dull hour or two. The brain doesn't work well when the stomach is taxed."

"Here is whole-grain food, steam exploded. Every food cell is blasted. I know Prof. Anderson, the man who invented it. And he tells me that no other process makes whole-grain so easy to digest."

"Then it makes a great dish. Note these bubble-like grains, thin and toasted. They taste like puffed nuts. And a dish makes a meal, because they are clear nutrition."

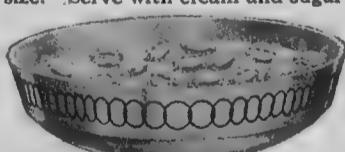
For the same reason—though he did not say it—they make an ideal night dish for a child.

Puffed Wheat

Both 15c, Except in Far West

Puffed Rice

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during the rush of seeding, haying and harvest. You will find that the Ford will save you a week or more of valuable time on your necessary trips alone.

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Ford is ready to carry a load of 1000 pounds. How handy this would be!

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

weather has been experienced in some B.C. districts, which will no doubt seriously affect the crop in sections that are not irrigated.

A. J. Finch, Manager of the Co-operative Fruit Growers of Penticton, summarizes conditions as follows in the lower Okanagan Valley:

"Apricot crop about average, demand heavy, prices will run high. Peaches, crop average, prices about same as 1916. Plums, crop fair, demand heavy, prices should be fair. Prunes, crop very light. Apples, crop average, demand extra heavy, prices will run about same as last year with the addition of the extra cost of boxes, labor, etc."

R. B. Staples, of Creston, B.C., in a report on conditions in the Creston Valley says that there will be a light plum crop, but crab apples will be normal, running a little small on size if present weather continues. There was a heavy drop in pears. Apples will average a little better than half a crop he asserts at the time of writing.

Conditions affecting other fruit crops are as follows:—Peaches: Ontario will have a crop smaller than last year; there will be about a medium crop in B.C. Grapes: Niagara crop, which will be about two weeks late in maturing, promises to be good. Pears: In Ontario the crop will be less than half that of last year, while in Nova Scotia there will be a moderate crop. B.C. will have a crop 25 per cent. less than in 1916. Plums: Generally throughout B.C. the crop will be somewhat heavier than last year and of better quality. In Ontario some varieties such as Lombard, Yellow Egg, Black Diamond and Monarch will only be 30 per cent. of a normal crop. While of all the others there will be a medium yield. Tomatoes: B.C. will have a fair crop while in the Niagara district of Ontario the acreage has been reduced about 50 per cent. on low land on account of heavy rain. The crop there will be late.—W. E. McTaggart.

Short-circuiting the Potato Trade

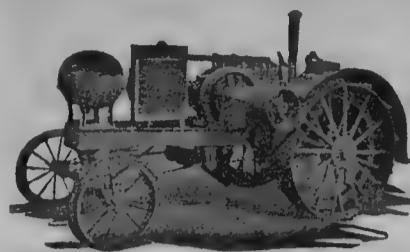
Continued from Page 8

of the big cold storage houses under normal conditions is to level up prices throughout the season.

Although the Leduc association has to do principally with buying, storing and shipping potatoes, it is very much interested in the question of production. This is one of the great benefits of the co-operative plan of selling. The growers are their own dealers and as such get in close touch with the demands of the market. They therefore have a vivid conception of the benefit of growing what the market prefers. One of the lessons learned at Leduc is the necessity of getting down to one good variety. The Wee Macgregor, in Mr. Molyneaux's opinion, is the best suited to the district. He believes that one of the duties of a secretary or manager of a co-operative company shipping potatoes is to assist in the educational work necessary for the production of a high grade and uniform product. He can secure and distribute government and experimental farm literature on the selection of seed, for this is at the base of the whole question of production. Seed selection should begin with the hill in the field. Strong growing hills can be marked out with small stakes and dug first and enough of these hills being selected to supply the following year's seed. Mr. Molyneaux believes that it is a great mistake for the farmer to plant small potatoes and that the very best that the field produces should be set aside for seed purposes. In the Leduc district it has been found a good practice to plant in hills three feet four inches apart one way and eighteen to twenty-four inches the other. He strongly favors growing and shipping the best possible product, the kind the consumer prefers. To encourage this he suggested that it would be a good plan for a co-operative association to work in close co-operation with the local agricultural society. Prizes could be offered to the farmers growing the best acre plots of the variety favored. These plots would be a source of good seed for the district and it might be stipulated that the seed from the prize plots must be sold in the neighborhood for seed.

Cause of Low Quality

"The farmer and the dealer are both to blame for the poor standing of Alberta potatoes on the market," said Mr.



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Molyneaux. "The dealer has been careless in grading and the farmer has been equally careless about the quality of the stuff he placed on the market. When the price is 75 cents a bushel for the best grades, a difference of from 15 to 25 cents a bushel can be made by supplying good potatoes properly graded. Another reason for the poor showing made is that in many small towns the potato output has been handled by local merchants who took them in exchange for goods. In many cases the merchant knows but little about the potato trade. He does not know where or how to secure the best market. Besides he has taken them as they came, irrespective of variety, shape, size or color and so could not guarantee the quality. The inevitable result of this is that the potato trade has received a black eye, and a poorer market and lower prices are secured while we are conducting an up-hill fight to restore the confidence of buyers in our product."

Regarding the outlook for the potato trade this year, Mr. Molyneaux is optimistic. Prospects for a bumper crop in this district are bright. He expects a big swing over to potato consumption. This will tend to strengthen the market which might otherwise feel the effects of the increase in 1917 potato production both in this country and the United States. "If the farmer will deliver the goods and see that the marketing is looked after properly, he will get the market and this holds true not only of this year, but of every year," were his parting words.

Co-operation in Denmark

Continued from Page 7

design and the title of the brand, "Lur" (a battle horn), above and below the design. The association was divided into the number of county sections with affiliated creameries and the central committee was elected from these sections. In 1905, 95 per cent. of the creameries were members of the control, and in 1912 the state enacted a law making it compulsory that no butter should be exported from Denmark which did not comply with the conditions of the butter control and bear the stamp of the Lur Brand upon the package or cask containing it.

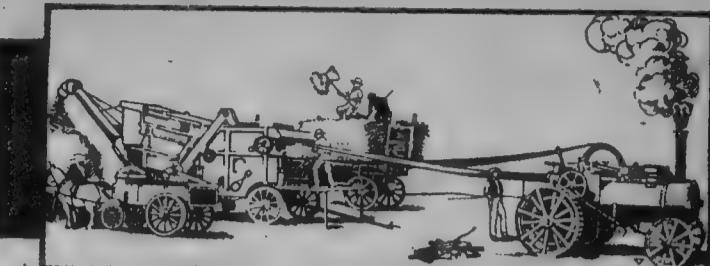
The guarantee which the consumer of butter with the Lur Brand has is twofold; first he can be certain that no butter which does not bear this brand is Danish, and secondly he can be certain that his butter, if it does bear the brand, is made from cream pasteurized at a temperature sufficiently high to destroy all disease germs.

How the Standard is Maintained

The conditions of the control are such as to provide an adequate check on the creameries participating and to ensure that the standard is rigorously adhered to. Each creamery pays a small fee as an affiliation fee, about \$1.50, and the working expenses of the control are paid by the members in proportion to the amount of butter exported by each. The machinery of the control is worked through the shows. Each creamery before admission to the control has to send its butter to be examined. If it is satisfactory the creamery is admitted and must then send a "dritt" of butter (220 pounds) three times a year at a period which is determined by the judges. The creamery does not know beforehand on what day it will be required to send a sample. When it does secure notice it must at once despatch the requisite sample of the butter made that day. The butter is kept for 14 days before being judged. Those dairies whose butter exhibits a falling off from the standard of the control are warned that they should seek expert assistance from the government instructor and that if they do not show an improvement they will be suspended from the control, and ultimately if they persist in inefficient butter-making deprived of their right to use the trade mark. The result has been that the Danish butter exported is of a uniform quality and hardly varies throughout the whole year.

Export Trade to Great Britain

The great bulk of Danish butter is exported to Great Britain. Denmark in fact furnishes two-fifths of the total amount which Great Britain imports. The export trade is not carried on for the most part by co-operative export societies, but by the ordinary wholesalers. Al-



Belting Made For Thresher Drives

For threshing where drive conditions are severe—where "trouble" is trouble with a vengeance and a shut-down sometimes means a heavy loss—there you need reliable thresher belting.

Our part in keeping the grain a pouring is to make you good belts.

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The plies are fastened together with rubber. You know rubber is strong.

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Vanstone & Rogers

North Battleford

Sask.

though this may at first sight seem a weakness in co-operative organization it is not really so, for there are so many checks on prices owing to the work of the statistics bureau and the butter quotations committee, and there is such keen competition amongst the wholesalers that the creameries find no difficulty in obtaining the top price. For that reason they do not feel it necessary to market the great bulk of their butter through export societies. But should there be in the future any necessity to do so, they have the beginnings of an organization at their hand to deal with export for themselves. This consists of the Butter Export Unions which are federations of exporting creameries for the purpose of direct sale to the English markets. There are only about half a dozen in number at present, but they do quite a respectable trade, having handled in 1915 about \$55,890,000 worth of butter, that is to say one-fifth of the total export. These unions increase the competition among the wholesalers so that now the middle profits of the latter are very small. They have had also another important effect. All Danish butter is sold f.o.b. at the Copenhagen quotation so that this figure is of great importance as can readily be seen. Before the unions started the wholesalers' quotation was as a rule slightly below the quotation which the creameries fixed on the advice of the quotations committee. The export unions, however, always accepted the creameries quotation with the result that the wholesalers had to follow their example and the creamery quotation now holds the field. The presence of six unions is quite sufficient to ensure that this uniformity of price should continue. The unions, moreover, help the quotations committee with their advice in making their prices as accurate as possible.

Influence of Technical Education

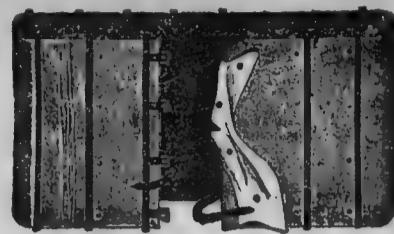
By the organized system of technical and continuation schools the Danes have not only made it possible to have perhaps the best trained creamery managers in Europe, but they have made a peasantry which was not more than usually individual into a well educated rural community. The educational zeal of the Danish people has had its effect on the co-operative movement. Just as the co-operative movement has stimulated education so has the educational system by the force of action and reaction had its effect on the technical skill of co-operators.

In this country we are more particularly concerned with the technical aspect of Danish education. Not only is dairying taught in special schools, but in several of the rural high schools it forms a regular part of the curriculum. Courses are given in milk testing and bookkeeping for butter-makers, and in the schools of agriculture a thorough course is given to students who desire to qualify as creamery experts. A state subsidized technical creamery education and its grants are administered either through the Danish agricultural society or through the county councils. This enables people of small means to qualify themselves through the agricultural schools for good positions as creamery managers or instructors.

TO GRAIN GROWERS AND DEALERS

Mr. Robson, the North American representative of the firm which purchases all the cereal products for Great Britain and her European allies, has informed the board of grain supervisors that it is essential that the flow of grain to the Allies be maintained steadily and that if the supply for any one month is short the consequences will be serious. Further, Mr. Robson has informed the board that the Admiralty has placed vessels at his disposal on the Atlantic seaboard to be loaded with wheat during the current month of August. It is necessary, therefore, that he secure as much as possible of what remains of Canadian wheat. The board has issued an order prohibiting the export of Canadian wheat for the balance of the present crop without the permission of the board. The great majority of grain growers and grain dealers in Canada have loyally co-operated with the board in this respect and have sold their grain either to Canadian mills or to the wheat export company. The board earnestly request the full and cordial co-operation of owners of wheat in Canada in this important matter, so that the quantity of wheat required for the loading of the vessels provided will be secured and a steady supply of grain to Great Britain and her Allies in Europe maintained.

ROBERT MAGILL,
Chairman of the Board.



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Write, stating age to—

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Some Side Lights at Ottawa

(Special Dispatch to The Guide)

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—Although the people will own the C.N.R. it will not become a government operated road in the same sense as the Intercolonial lines and the N.T.R. between Winnipeg and Moncton. In this connection the minister announced that "the corporate entity of the company would be preserved." What the government proposes to do is to appoint a new board of directors. Whether or not these will include Sir William Mackenzie or Sir Donald Mann the minister did not say. He did say, however, that the management of the C.N.R. was good and that the present owners were ready to step out whenever the government thought they should do so. The minister explained that the G.T.P. had not been included in the present scheme because of the exigencies of war financing and because the inclusion of this line would have to be preceded with a long period of negotiation.

Sir Robert Borden in a speech made subsequent to the formal announcement of the government's policy, said that the new parliament to be elected within the next few months would be faced with the task of dealing with the nationalizing of the two great transcontinental systems.

The acquiring of the sixty millions of stock and the price to be paid for it, is a matter which will be closely watched by the Canadian public. At present the stock is considered to be of but little value. The basis of value to be ascribed to it is to be decided by a board of three arbitrators, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court in the event of failure by the arbitrators to reach a unanimous agreement as to the value. One of these arbitrators will be named by the government, another by the owners and pledges of the stock. If these two arbitrators cannot agree on a third, he will be chosen by the senior judge of the Exchequer Court. In this connection it had been suggested to the correspondent of The Grain Growers' Guide by a financial expert that the arbitrators will probably split the difference between the present value of the stock and par value. This would mean that Mackenzie and Mann and the other holders of the stock would get from thirty to forty million dollars for the sixty millions of stock—quite enough to keep the wolf from their doors in their declining years.

Opposition criticism of the government's proposals so far as it developed the first day, related largely to the unknown proportions of the obligation which the government will assume in connection with the purchase of the C.N.R. E. M. Macdonald asserted that the government would become responsible for the bonded indebtedness of the company amounting to four hundred millions; for its floating indebtedness amounting to one hundred millions and also for the amount to be paid for the stock. This would mean an ultimate outlay of over half a billion dollars.

How the Profiteers Get Off

The chief criticism of the new income taxes concerns the situation which will develop after the close of the present year when the present business tax will expire and when income tax will apply to both private incomes and business profits. Under the present taxation, seventy-five per cent. of all profits in excess of twenty per cent. is confiscated. This hits the big profiteers, more particularly the companies earning immense profits on small business capitalization. Under the income tax, when it becomes generally effective next year, all profits made by a company in excess of three thousand dollars will pay a war tax of four per cent. The result will be to hit the small fellow hard while letting the big fellow down very easy. The Toronto Star after giving some calculations to demonstrate this point, remarks: "It will be noticed that the bigger the percentage of profit made, the greater is the discrepancy between the present excess profits tax and the new income tax. This is due to the fact that the new income tax is not on a graded scale, whereas the excess profits tax is, the scale running to as high as seventy-five per cent. of all profits over twenty per cent." The Star's figures showing how the big firms are going to get out easy under the new tax include the following: The Steel Company of Canada this year under the present war tax pays \$302,240; next year

it will pay \$149,016; The Nova Scotia Steel Company this year pays \$237,252; next year it will pay \$84,056; The Ogilvie Flour Milling Company this year pays \$280,255; next year it will pay \$53,440. Canadian Foundries this year pays \$222,368; next year it will pay \$28,152.

The Ottawa Citizen commenting on these figures says: "The Citizen has commended the income tax measure in principle. It considers that, rightly administered, it reaches all classes, but if the business profits tax is dropped, the present tax will protect the war profiteer at the expense of the small man in the community; the present burden of war taxation will be lifted from the shoulders of the profiteer and placed on the back of the wage earner. If the administration has imposed this tax with a full knowledge of its consequences, the only inference is that 'Big Business' has dictated it. If the tax is faultily drawn, now is the time to correct it. But as it stands at present the measure piles an extra burden on the classes that can least afford to carry it."

As a result of other criticism, the minister decided to limit the amount of exemption for unmarried men and widowers without children to \$1,500. This will not apply to unmarried men who have relatives dependent upon them. They will be treated the same as married men and will be exempt up to \$3,000.

Re Conscription of Aliens

An interesting reply was given by the Prime Minister, of Thomas McNutt of Saltcoats, in regard to the enlistment under the conscription of aliens of enemy birth.

The Prime Minister's reply to Mr. MacNutt's question definitely adds citizens of the Dominion born in countries now fighting the Allies to the list of those exempt under the Military Service Act. It was decided after consultation between the military authorities of this and the United Kingdom, that as voluntary enlistment of enemy aliens had not been part of the policy of defence, it would not now be advisable to include for combatant service any who would not be

Continued on Page 24

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Special attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers
Apply at the nearest Branch for information as to Livestock Advances

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

CONCERNING WAR BONDS

An order-in-council has been passed at Ottawa to the effect that holders of bonds of the war loan issues of \$100,000,000, maturing October 1, 1931, holders of bonds of the war loan issue of \$150,000,000 maturing March 1, 1937, be granted the right to surrender their bonds at the issue prices, namely, 97½ in the case of the issue maturing on October 1, 1931, and 96 in the case of the issue maturing on March 1, 1937, plus accrued interest in each case, as the equivalent of cash in payment of any allotment made under the terms of the prospectus of any future Canadian war loan issue, other than issues made abroad, of bonds of a maturity of 20 years or more.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The following are the earnings of Canada's transcontinental lines during the first three weeks in July:

		Increase
1916	1917	
July 7	\$2,616,000	\$3,101,000 plus \$485,000
July 14	2,738,000	2,867,000 " 129,000
July 21	2,841,000	2,950,000 " 309,000

Grand Trunk Pacific

		Increase
1916	1917	
July 7	\$1,145,029	\$1,297,003 " \$141,974
July 14	1,211,393	1,379,293 " 167,900
July 21	1,140,226	1,358,019 " 217,793

Canadian Northern Railway

		Increase
1916	1917	
July 7	\$885,100	\$902,300 " \$17,200
July 14	874,900	935,600 " 60,700
July 21	866,900	872,100 " 5,200

SIX MONTHS EARNINGS OF C.P.R.

The June and six months' earnings of the C.P.R. are the largest in the company's history.

As the fiscal year of the company now terminates on December 31, instead of June 30, the six months returns now available give the results of the first half of the current fiscal year, instead of for the last as formerly. They show a gain of \$8,345,054, or 13.2 per cent, in gross earnings as compared with the first six months of 1916. But operating costs increased \$6,949,339, or 16 per cent, so that the increase in net fell off at \$1,395,715 to a gain of 7.1 per cent.

Gross and net earnings of Canadian Pacific for the six months ending June 30 in each of the past eight years are tabulated below:

6 Months	Gross	Net
1917	\$71,356,776	\$20,997,448
1916	63,011,721	19,601,733
1915	42,927,084	13,901,050
1914	54,528,660	15,114,491
1913	65,869,508	19,114,723
1912	60,753,175	18,827,994
1911	48,380,154	14,083,121
1910	45,063,976	13,770,080

June figures of the company were about \$800,000 less in gross and about \$600,000 less in net than those of May. But as compared with June, 1916, gross stood 13.9 per cent. higher, and net 6.1 per cent. higher. The lower ratio of the gain in net is explained by the increase of 17.5 per cent. in operating costs.

In June, 1916, operating costs absorbed about \$68.90 out of every \$100 received from the public; in June of this year they absorbed about \$71.20. Back in June, 1912, it was only \$66.10.—Journal of Commerce.

The Dominion Textile Company, cotton manufacturing concern, of Montreal, employing between seven and eight thousand people, is planning the erection of a new mill which will be larger than any the concern is operating at the present time.

All the Canadian cotton plants have been very busy since the commencement of the war and the Dominion Textiles is months behind in its orders in many lines. The president is C. B. Gordon, who is now the vice-president of the Bank of Montreal. Other directors include, Herbert Holt, of the Royal Bank; C. R. Hosmer, G. A. Grier, J. P. Black and John Baillie, all of Montreal.

The list above is merely an example of the system of interlocking directorates so common in Canadian industrial and financial circles.

The magnitude of the great United States Steel Corporation, over which Judge Gary presides, may now be indicated when it is said that it is earning for the holders of its common stock a million dollars every day, including Sundays.

It may be stated that these earnings have become vast only in the last two years. The assets of the concern are between two and three billion dollars.

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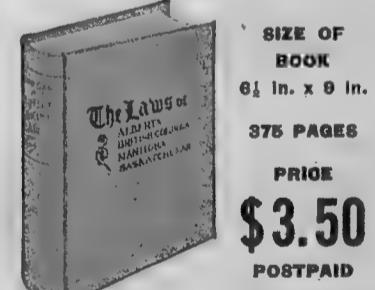
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Winnipeg, Man.

ON FLAVELLE'S PROFITS

The following from the editorial page of Toronto Saturday Night should be good reading for profiteers everywhere. It puts up a clear-cut issue:

"That a leading citizen, honored with a baronetcy by his King for 'services rendered to the Empire,' should be charged with what is perhaps the most sordid and despicable trafficking, namely, the accumulation of great wealth out of the blood and agony of those who fight in the trenches, and of their women and children who are living scantily on the pittance of a soldier's pay, arouses every element of resentment. Either Sir Joseph Flavelle is guilty or he is the snow-white victim of a deep laid plot. The O'Connor report is either true in fact and substance or is a premeditated pack of lies, manufactured out of whole cloth. There is no middle course. Joseph Wesley Flavelle must at once either completely prove the falseness of the charges laid against him, or disappear into oblivion."

Joseph Wesley Flavelle is not a private citizen. He is not merely a private manufacturer to whom the war has brought good fortune. Joseph Wesley Flavelle has been the lay head of the great Methodist Church in Canada, a life-long Sabbath School teacher and a lay preacher in many of our leading pulpits. Joseph Wesley Flavelle has been called a prominent Canadian philanthropist and has accepted public honor as head of a great University. To the public he has stood as a friend of the sick and the maimed, as chairman and governor of the Toronto General Hospital. He has explained the fact that he accepted the Chairmanship of the Imperial Munition Board "without pay" — to serve his King and country.

Addressing a meeting of prominent Canadian manufacturers in the Board of Trade, Toronto, some weeks ago, Sir Joseph Wesley Flavelle, lifting his spectacles and wiping the tears from his eyes — a very characteristic pose — said: "As I stood in the trenches beside our brave Canadian boys, I said to myself, 'My God, what have I done in return for what these boys are doing for me!'" Later, on the same subject, raising his eyes to Heaven, and with uplifted hand, he said: "What have we to do with profits in this war? I would like to send profits to the hell where they belong."

The William Davies Company with its network of little provision stores scattered throughout Canada is a big factor in the amount of bacon, or the number of eggs, that the poor dependent soldier's wife can buy with her military pittance. Joseph Wesley Flavelle, in his capacity as a government contractor, stands between the British government and the soldiers in the trenches. The question is, did or did not Sir Joseph Flavelle take advantage of the British government's dire needs to extort from it profits which are unjustifiable? There can be only one answer. No ordinary denials, in figures, or percentages of profit, can be accepted; for there is an old saying that "figures lie and liars figure." There can be but one clear-cut proof.

What were you worth, Sir Joseph Flavelle, when the war started? What are you worth today? What were your personal profits before August, nineteen fourteen? What are your personal profits from August, nineteen fourteen to date?

If they have been fair—if they have been even reasonable—"Saturday Night" would be glad to publish the facts. If your personal profits have been unreasonable and inordinate, then the public of Canada demands that you resign at once from the Imperial Munition Board and hand back to the crown the honor which was bestowed upon you.

On the morning of Tuesday, July 17, there appeared in the Toronto newspapers a page paid advertisement of the William Davies Company, signed by E. C. Fox, general manager, and an employee of Sir Joseph Flavelle. The statement is intended to flatly contradict the O'Connor report. The Company has included in an enormous mass of words what would appear at first glance a very clever defense of their position. It will be noted by readers of the advertisement that the balance sheet of the Davies Company is missing

The Greatest Engine Value Offered — "Z" Engine

The new "Z" engine

**1½ H.P.
On Skids With
BUILT-IN
MAGNETO**

\$70.

3 H.P. \$128

6 H.P. \$224

F.O.B. Winnipeg

GO TO YOUR DEALER AND See the "Z"

Inspect it. Compare it. Match it point by point. Have him show you the features that make the new "Z" engine the greatest engine value offered. You'll buy it.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

WINNIPEG SASKATOON
CALGARY



Important Dealer Service

When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with a local representative of the manufacturers. He shares their responsibility. He stands behind the engine he sells. He's responsible to you. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied. And he's as near you as your telephone any time you want him.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited

Grain

Operating 103 Elevators in Alberta. Grain Commission Merchants, Track Buyers. At your disposal in the marketing of your grain.

Livestock

Offices at the Stock Yards at Calgary and Edmonton. Try the Alberta Farmers' when selling your next lot of cattle, hogs or sheep.

Co-operative Supplies

Let us quote you on your coal, flour and feed, lumber, posts, wire, or any other car lot commodity required by you.

Address all correspondence to

320-340 Lougheed Building, Calgary

Steam Plowers

Attention !!



Highest Grade Steam Coal
Produced in Canada

Canadian coal for Canadian farmers equal to the best American Steam Coal. Semi-Anthracite, Smokeless, Sparkless, Low Ash, 14491 B.T.U.s. Ask your dealer or write us for descriptive circular.

Birnie Lumber and Coal Co.
General Sales Agents Ltd.
CALGARY CANADA

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—NUMBER OF GRADE EWES AND ewe lambs, one registered Suffolk tup, bred by Bowman, Ontario; also a few registered short-horn bulls, all under 3 years. Strachan, Minota, Man.

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

HORSES

SPLendid Imported PERCHERON STALLION. Cliffton Wonder, (2212) 60032, Black, Big and domestic bred. Paul (3329) Black, Fine Quality. Large. Very easy terms if security is A1 without interest until March. Am selling out. Dr. J. A. Baughman, Duval, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PURE BREED Shire stallion Diabolo, imp., 1850 lbs., sure stock getter. Write, Whiteberry Shire Assn., Geo. P. Wallace, Secretary, Hafford, Sask. 33-3

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 23tf

CATTLE

FOR SALE—56 HEAD GOOD DURHAM STOCK, 24 cows, 18 two-year-olds, 18 winter and summer calves, and 1 yearling shorthorn bull. Call and see or write E. J. Neatrad, Denzil, Sask. 32-2

SACRIFICE SALE—ONE PEDIGREED THREE year old imported Ayrshire bull, obtained through Agricultural College, real good type, \$100. Sydney J. Andrews, Oak Bank, Man.

MATURE HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE, SPLendid individual of exceptionally good type, quality and color. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 31-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, 15 months old. A good one. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 32-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDERS of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, now ready to ship, from prize winning stock. Pedigrees furnished. Pairs furnished not akin. H. E. George, Cayley, Alta. 28-7

BERKSHIRES—CHOICE BOAR PIGS, FROM April farrow, for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$15 each. C. E. Tingvall, Marshall, Sask. 30-4

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED Duroc-Jersey boars, March, April and May pigs, at reasonable prices. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 30-4

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA HOGS FOR sale. C. E. Dunnier & Son, Box 147, Gull Lake, Sask. 32-3

Duroc-Jerseys—REGISTERED APRIL boars for sale, \$25 each. Fred Turnbull, Hartney, Man. 32-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY SWINE FOR sale. For particulars and prices write to John E. McCleary, Fairlight, Sask.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES READY FOR shipment, \$20 each or \$35 a pair. Ira M. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 32-2

DUROC-JERSEYS, REGISTERED YOUNG stock for sale. Of the choicest breeding. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 32-4

CHOICE REGISTERED POLAND CHINA MAY farrow pigs, \$25 each. C. W. Ames, Eyebrow, Sask. 32-2

PAY YOUR OUT OF TOWN ACCOUNTS BY Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

SHEEP

500 CHOICE YOUNG BREEDING EWES FOR sale. We also offer registered Shropshire and Suffolk rams. Buy sheep now—they always make money. Paradise Stock Farm, Lacombe, Alta. 33-4

1000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, WITH OR without lambs. Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 23tf

DOGS

DOGS—DUCK RETRIEVERS, 8 KINDS, 452 Main, Winnipeg. 33-3

POULTRY AND EGGS

FOR SALE—100 BUFF ORPINGTON YEAR old hens, \$1.50; chickens, 50 cents. S. Stockdale, Medora, Man. 33-3

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST- ern rye. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

WANTED—FALL RYE IN CAR OR LESS CAR lots. Samples and price to Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 27tf

FALL RYE—WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. HARRIS McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 27tf

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE 25 H.P. I. H. C. PORTABLE engine, latest type, burns either gasoline or coal oil. Engine only run 30 days. At a big bargain for cash, \$750. One-used J. I. Case 16 H.P. compound steam tractor, in good shape. Fitted for plowing. At a big bargain for cash, \$1200. Brandon Machine and Implement Works, Brandon, Man. 31tf

COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT FOR SALE—25 h.p. Rumely steam engine, separator 36 x 60, wagon cooker, sleeper, pump, tanks, etc.; only run 129 days, in first class condition. Can be bought for \$1,800 cash. A real snap. Apply, L. C. Wirts, Wadena, Sask.

FOR SALE—10-20 I.H.C. KEROSENE TRACTOR and 20-32 new Racine separator, complete with belts, feeder, blower and high loader; run 31 days, good as new. \$2,250 cash, \$2,500 terms. R. Dickie, Melfort, Sask. 33-2

AVERY OUTFIT—30 H.P. RETURN FLUE engine, 42-70 separator, caboose, 2 tanks, 1 truck, all in good shape, \$1800. Write Box 46, Grayson, Sask. 31-3

FOR SALE—24 H.P. COMPOUND CYLINDER J. I. Case engine, in good repair, and 36x60 Toronto separator in fair shape. E. O. Johnson, Tuffnell, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE—20 H.P. RUSSELL STEAM ENGINE, in first class repair. 33-52 Waterloo Separator, fully equipped, good as new, run about 30 days. Apply E. L. Bodeger, McLeod, Alta. 32-4

FOR SALE—FAIRBANKS-MORSE 15-30 TRACTOR. Will take \$700 cash for quick sale. Also J. I. Case 6 furrow Engine Gang. J. E. Bergey, Rosser, Man. 32-2

SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 36 x 60, WITH Garden City feeder; former used seven seasons, latter used three. A bargain at \$400. P. B. Peterson, Midale, Sask. 33-2

ONE 8-BOTTOM COCKSHUTT BREAKER, in first class condition. Kjellander Bros. Wilcox, Sask. 32-4

FARM SUPPLIES

FARM SUPPLIES—SALT, SUGAR, CEMENT, plaster, lumber and fence posts, in straight car lots. McCollom Lumber and Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 29-tf

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORD WOOD FOR SALE—TAMARAC, SPRUCE and poplar cord wood for sale in car lots. For prices apply to S. M. Sigurdson, Arborg, Man. 30-5

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

MONEY MAKING FARMS WITH HORSES, cattle and growing crops. Easy term. Catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 30tf

COPIA RANCH—BEAUTIFUL, PRODUCTIVE, convenient, six roomed house, modern. An ideal gentleman's home. Proprietor, F. A. Cassidy, Oyama, B.C. 31-3

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON, BARRISTERS, ETC.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Solicitors to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and subsidiary companies Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783. 18tf

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICITORS—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa. Send for free booklet.

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN, EGERTON R. CASE, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free. 5tf

RIDOUT AND MAYBEE, 59 YONGE STREET, Toronto, solicitors for patents and experts in patent law. Send for our handbook.

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKATOON. 28-13

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE NURSES. EARN \$10 to \$25 A WEEK. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. Royal College of Science, 709 L. Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 32-4

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Thousands of \$ \$ \$

Quick confirmation of the advice given on this page last week re the exchange of used machinery and the sale of scrap iron comes from a Guide reader who has tried an advertisement "For Sale or Exchange" on the Farmers' Market Page. Here is the letter:

Ituna, Sask.
My advertisement placed in your "Sale and Exchange" column one issue showered me with offers of all kinds and I had no trouble in making the exchange I desired.

If this column was taken up properly by the farmers of the West it would prove a huge asset to the country as thousands of dollars' worth of machinery is laying comparatively idle. Whereas by honest exchange the most of it could be utilized with just the freight rates as an outlay.

Thanking you for your assistance.

HERB. S. VEAL.

You can do a service to your country and to yourself by advertising for sale or exchange any farm machinery that you no longer use. Good prices are being realized for all kinds of second-hand implements, etc. Send in your "Ad." today.

The Grain Growers' Guide — Winnipeg, Man.

from the report signed by Mr. Fox. It is the first essential of a clear and direct financial statement that a detailed balance sheet be submitted, as is done by all public corporations. Mr. Fox's entire statement avoids telling the public what the true net profits of the concern were. In fact the entire process adopted by the Davies Company is such that it is impossible to arrive at any independent conclusion. How are the net profits as given by the William Davies Company arrived at? It would seem under the circumstances that the public is entitled to a copy of the company's last balance sheet. Until such is forthcoming we see no reason to doubt the reliability of the charge of profiteering, as preferred by an Imperial governmental tribunal."

"Englander Schwein"

Continued from Page 9

Later we were ordered to take our equipment off and those who had coats to shed them. We never saw the latter again and missed them horribly in the rain all that day. Two of the Prussians "frisked" us for our tobacco, cigarettes, knives and other valuables. We were then marched to the rear, with the exception of one, who remained with the dying Taylor by permission of the officer.

About the middle of the afternoon we were herded by our guards into a shallow depression a short distance in the rear and there told to lie down. The officer and his men returned to the trench. Until we were taken back to the trench at six we were continually sniped at by the Germans in the captured trench. We had no recourse but to make ourselves as small as possible, which we did. And whether owing to the fact that the hollow we were lying in prevented our being actually within the range of the enemy vision, or whether they were merely playing cat and mouse with us, I do not know, but none were hit. Young Cox suffered stoically. His mangled hand had become badly fouled with dirt and filth and the ragged bones protruded through the broken flesh. So in a quiet interval between the sniping periods we hurriedly sawed the shattered stump of his hand off with our clasp knives and bound it up as best we could. During the operation he did not so much as grunt. The nearest he came to complaining was when he asked me to let him lay his hand across my body to ease it, at the same time remarking: "I guess when they get us to Germany they'll let us write, and I'll be able to write mother and then she'll not know I've lost my hand." He was a most valiant and faithful soldier.

The perpetual rain and mist peculiar to that low-lying land added to our wretched condition and increased the pain of the wounds most of us had suffered.

At six o'clock our guards came for us and curtly ordered us to our feet. We were taken back to the trench, where our officer friend had us searched again. Here for the first time my two corporal's stripes were noticed and a mild excitement ensued. "Korporal! Korporal!" they exclaimed, and crowded up the better to inspect me and verify the report, and jabbering "Ja! Ja!" Apparently a captured corporal was a rarity. Strangely enough, they paid little or no attention to the sergeant of our party, although he had the three stripes of his rank up.

As I happened to be in the lead of our party and the first to enter the trench, I was the first man searched and so had to wait the examination of the remainder. Worn out by the events of the day and the wound I had received early in the morning from a shell fragment, I fell asleep against the wall of the trench where I sat.

I was awakened by a poke in the ribs from Scarfe. "Time to shift, mate."

I rose to my feet and, following the instructions of the officer, led the way along the trench. The Germans had already, with their usual industry, gotten the trench into some sort of shape again, with the parapet shifted over to the other side and facing Bellewaerde Wood. And everywhere along its length I noticed the bodies of our dead built into it to replace sandbags. Others lay on the parapets at the rear.

Naturally we had to crowd by the other occupants of the trench. And each took a poke at us as we went by, some with their bayonets, saying, "Verdamm't Englisher" and "Englander Schwein," pigs of English. Also quite a number of them

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capes Hook, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puff, and all lameness from Sprain, Rabbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites. Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bone Throats, etc. it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

HORSES

UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited, Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sidings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten carloads of Horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, blocky general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.
Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited
Keele Street
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**BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed**
Mailed free to any address by
the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

LUMP JAW
For twenty years the only sure cure has been Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. Use it no matter how old the case. If matured we will refund the full price paid. Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser is free.
FLEMING BROS. CHEMISTS
47 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, ONT.

OMEGA MILKING MACHINES

EFFICIENT — HYGIENIC

The pail and teat-cups are suspended from the cow's back. The teat-cups cannot fall to the floor and suck up manure or straw. The Omega has no rubber tubes. The Omega milks as fast and as clean as is possible by hand. Leading dairymen in Canada, U.S.A. and Europe are using the Omega. It's a perfect milker.

Write today for FREE Booklet describing the special features of the Omega.

O. RICHARDSON & CO., St. Marys, Ont.

TRY FALL RYE

Write for Circular
HARRIS McFAYDEN COMPANY
Farm Seed Specialists WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

spoke English after a fashion. There was in these men none of the soldier's usual tolerance or good-natured pity for an enemy who had fought well and had then succumbed to the fortunes of war. Instead a blind and vicious rage which took no account of our helpless condition.

Shortly, and after much cuffing, buffeting and stabbing, we were led into the presence of a young officer of the Crown Prince type, who wore glasses and a tiny mustache, and whose face I shall remember if I live to be a hundred. He seized me by the right shoulder with his left hand: "You Corporal! You Corporal!" as though that fact of itself condemned me, and at the same time tugging at his holster until he found his revolver, which he placed against my temple. Then and there I fervently prayed that he would pull the trigger and end it all. I was fed up. The all-day bombardment, the last terrible slaughter of helpless men, the rain and cold, combined with the pain of the raw wound in my side, had gotten on my nerves. With the revolver still at my head I turned to Scarfe: "They're going to do us in, Charlie. I only hope they'll do it proper. None of that bayonet stuff. Bullets for me." Already the Prussians were crowding round us threateningly again, with their saw-edged bayonets ready, some fixed in the rifle, others clasped short, like daggers, for such a butchering as they had earlier in the afternoon, when I had been so nearly axed.

"Might as well kill us outright as scare us to death," complained Scarfe bitterly.

The Village of Pine-Bough Huts

Nevertheless, our hearts leaped when a moment later our mysterious black officer friend hove in sight. Life is sweet. He sharply ordered them to desist, at which they slunk sullenly away, like hungry dogs from a bone.

We were then escorted under heavy guard out over the fields in the rear, past the farmhouse close by, which was simply filled with snipers. The latter, however, did not shoot at us, presumably because they might have hit some of our numerous guards. We seemed to be working right through the heart of the German Army. Everywhere the troops were massed. Along the road they lay in solid formation on both sides. Every shell-hole, farmhouse, hut and dugout and old trench on the three-mile stretch between the Front and Polygon Wood contributed its quota. This was the line our regiment had evacuated on the night of the third to avoid a surrounding movement from the rear. If we had had artillery to play on them now they would have suffered tremendous losses. The whole countryside presented a living target. All the way they shouted "Schwein" and taunted us in both languages.

At Polygon Wood we were marched over to the little settlement of pine-bough huts which our regiment had previously taken over from the French. It lay just off the race track in front of the ruined chateau, buried deep in the remnants of what had once been the beautiful park of a large country estate. These huts were now the German headquarters.

As we came to a halt one big fellow smoking a pipe observed nonchalantly: "You fellows are lucky. Our orders were to take no Canadian prisoners."

There was as much English as German talked there that day. Everywhere there was cooking going on, mostly in portable camp kitchens.

Another officer said, "Englander?"

The big fellow said, "Kanadier." The other raised his brows and shoulders: "Uhh!"

A younger officer came up: "Never mind, boys. Your turn to-day. Might be mine to-morrow." Turning to the others, he too said "Englander?"

"Nol. Canadian."

"Oh!" And he appeared to be pleasantly surprised. He asked me for a souvenir and pointed to the brass Canada shoulder straps and the red cloth "P. P. C. L. I.'s" on the shoulders of the others. But I had already shoved my few trinkets down my puttees while lying back of the trench that afternoon. Scarfe, however, gave up his Canada straps.

The young officer gave him in return a carved nut with silver filigree work and gave another man a silver crucifix for the bronze maple leaves from the collar of his tunic. And, more important still, he gave us all a cigarette, while he had a sergeant give us coffee.

We were marched to Roulers, which we reached well after dark. A considerable crowd of soldiers and civilians awaited our coming. The Belgian women and

"Does better all things a tube is meant to do"

A tube is meant to hold air well as long as possible; to resist air leakage.

The fulfilment of this purpose lies in the word "laminated." Lamination is a quality-giving process that marks the line between the best tubes and substitutes.

For we take the best rubber and roll it out tissue-thin for inspection eliminating all sand holes and air bubbles. Then we build up, layer on layer, an extra thick, extra good tube. To finish with we vulcanize in the valve patch, instead of sticking it on.

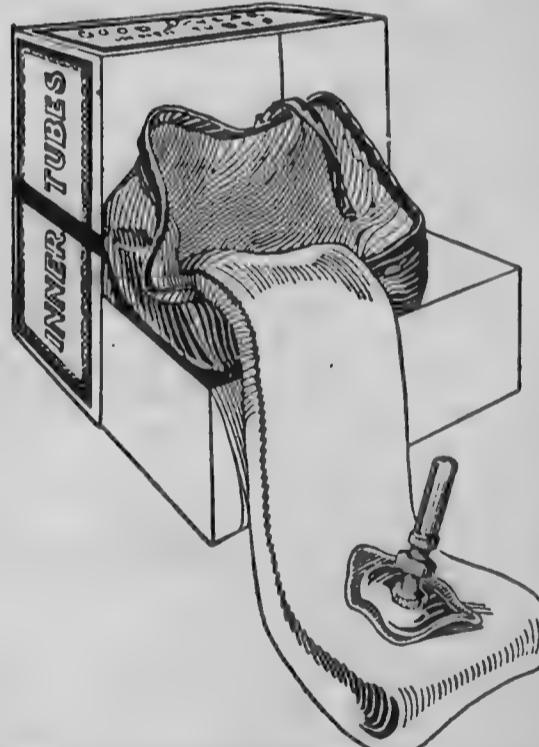
A costly process—yes. A cost that we pay. But we pay it gladly for it but follows our fixed policy to put the name **Goodyear** only on quality products.

When tubes are suggested, for your tires' sake, say "**Goodyears.**"

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Goodyear Tubes, along with Good-year Tires and Tire-Saver Accessories, are easy to get from Good-year Service Station Dealers everywhere.

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA
TUBES



LIVE POULTRY

Ship all your Live Hens and Young Cockeralis before harvest. Prices are likely to drop later. Save time in shipping by making your own crates. The Express Agent at your point will give you full information regarding crate regulations.

Hens, per lb.	18c	Old Ducks, per lb.	14c
Roosters, per lb.	12c	Turkeys (in good shape), per lb.	20c
Spring Chickens, per lb.	20c	Young Geese, per lb.	15c
Young Ducks, per lb.	15c	Old Geese, per lb.	13c

These Prices are for Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg.
If you cannot make crates let us know what variety and how many you have and we will forward crates. Prompt returns.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co. - Winnipeg

August 15, 1917.

Redpath SUGAR



was a favorite name among the long-forgotten food products of half a century ago, just as it is among the live ones of to-day. Only exceptional quality can explain such permanent popularity.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

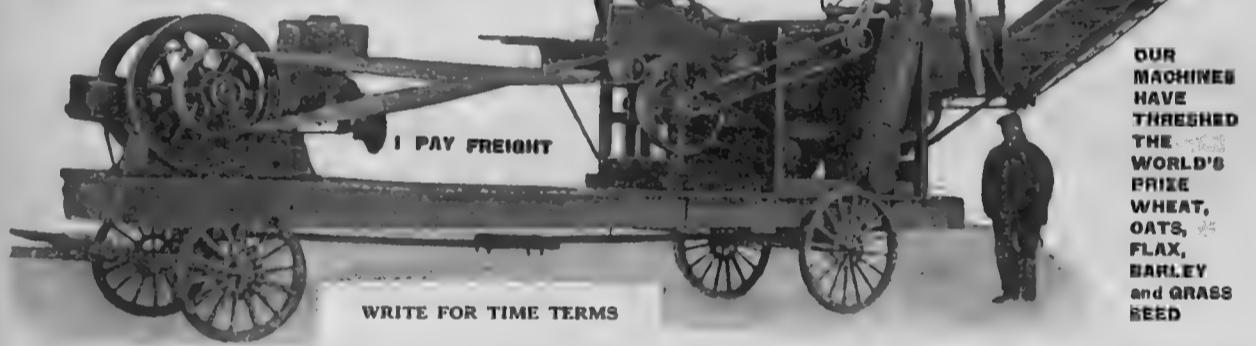
Made in one grade only—the highest!

A. STANLEY JONES,

OUR MACHINES ARE USED BY—
THE GOVERNMENT of the Dominion of Canada
MANITOBA GOVERNMENT FARMS
SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FARMS
ALBERTA GOVERNMENT FARMS
BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT STATIONS
AND ALL GRAIN GROWERS OF REPUTE

The Original Small Threshing Machine

Made since
1864



WRITE FOR TIME TERMS

9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, no trucks. Cash \$685	28 in. Separator, alone with all fittings. Cash \$385
9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, with Trucks. Cash \$745	24 in. Separator, alone with all fittings. Cash \$355

Any one interested get my Free Illustrated Catalogue. It tells how to test horse power, what it means, how to find speed of pulleys and sizes needed. Most useful to any one having or thinking of getting an engine. Kerosene burner supplied if desired. Read names of users, there are some near you, and call and see for yourself that they will do all and more than we claim. No one heard of small threshing machines till I introduced them into the West. Buy the original machine that is good; don't buy a copy. ABOVE PRICES ADVANCED SIX PER CENT SINCE AUGUST 1

N. Battleford, Sask.

Write for
FREE
CATALOGUE

NO OTHER COMPANY SELLS
THE MACHINE THAT WILL DO
THE WORK THIS WILL DO
ANYWHERE NEAR THE PRICE

OUR
MACHINES
HAVE
THRESHED
THE
WORLD'S
PRIZE
WHEAT,
OATS,
FLAX,
BARLEY
and GRASS
SEED

children congregated in front of the church while we waited to be let in and threw us apples and cigarettes. The uhlans and infantrymen rushed them with the flat side of their swords and the butts of their muskets, and mistreated them. They knocked one old woman down quite close to where I stood. So we had to do without and were not even permitted to pick up the gifts that lay at our feet much less the old woman.

The church had been used as a stable quite recently and the stone-flagged floor was deep with the decayed straw and accumulated filth of men and horses. We lay down in it and got what rest we could for the remainder of the night. There were about one hundred and fifty prisoners in all—Shropshires, Cheshires, King's Royal Rifles and other British regiments—all from our division and mostly from our brigade. Other small parties continued to come in during the night, but there were no more P.P.'s. In the morning a large tub of water was carried in and each man was given a bit of black bread and a slice of raw fat bacon. The latter was salty and so thoroughly unappetizing that I cannot recall that anyone ate his ration. In spite of the fact that we had been twenty-four hours without food we were so upset by the experiences we had undergone, so shattered by shell fire and lack of rest that we were perhaps inclined to be more critical than healthy men would have been.

Shortly afterwards a high German officer came in with his staff. He was a stout and well-built man of middle age or over, typically German in his general characteristics and not half bad looking. His uniform was covered with braid and medals. Everyone paid him the utmost deference. He stopped in the middle of the room.

"Are there any Canadians here?"

I stepped forward. "Yes, sir."

"I mean the Princess Patricia's Canadians."

"Yes, sir. I am. And here's some more of them," pointing at the prostrate figures of my companions, where they sprawled on the flagstones.

"Princess Patricia's Regiment?"

"Yes."

"Well, the Princess Patricia is my niece. Awfully nice girl. I hope it won't be long before I see her again."

I grinned. "Well, I hope it won't be long before I see her, too, sir."

Princess Pat's German Uncle

The other fellows joined us, the straw and the smell of it still sticking to their clothes as they formed a little knot about the Prince and his staff.

He laughed back at us and was altogether very friendly. "You'll go to a good camp and you'll be all right if you behave yourselves." I told him I had been on a guard of honor to the Princess as a child when her father, the Duke of Connaught, had been the general officer commanding at Aldershot.

Scarfe shoved in his ear here, grousing in good British-soldier fashion: "I don't call it very good treatment when they steal the overcoats from wounded men."

"Who did that?" He was all steel, and I saw that a change came over the staff. "The chaps that took us prisoners," said Scarfe.

"What regiment were they?" The Prince glanced at an aide, who hastily drew out a note-book and began to take down our replies.

"The Twenty-first Prussians, sir."

"Do you know the men?"

"Their faces, but not their names."

"Of what rank was the officer in charge?"

We did not know, but thought him a company officer of the rank of captain perhaps. He asked for other particulars, which we gave to the best of our knowledge.

"I'll attend to that," he said. However, we heard no more of it. We refrained from complaining about the actual ill-treatment and indignities we had been subjected to, the murder of our unoffending comrades or the lack of attention to our wounds, as we rightly judged that we would only have earned the enmity of our guards.

"May I have your cap badge?" he asked decently enough.

I lied. "Sorry, sir; I've lost mine."

The fact was I had shoved it down my puttees while lying back of the trench the previous afternoon.

Scarfe said: "You can have mine, sir."

He took it. "Thanks so much." He glanced at the aide again; rather sharply this time, I thought. The latter blushed and hastily extracted a wallet, from which

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



he handed Scarfe a two-mark piece, equal to one and ten pence, or forty-four cents. He gave us his name before leaving, and my recollection is that it was something like Eitelbert. Evidently he was a brother of the Duchess of Connaught, whom we knew to have been a German princess whose brothers and other male relatives all enjoyed high commands among our foes.

We remained in the fouled church all that day and night and until the following morning. No more food appeared. We were marched down to the railroad under heavy escort, crowded into freight cars and locked in. The guards were distributed in cars of their own, alternating with ours. Our wounds remained unattended to.

At every station they thundered: "Come out, Canadians!" They lined us up in a row while a staff officer put the same questions to us in nearly every case. They were particularly interested in the quality of our rations and asked if it was not true that we were starving and if our pay had not been stopped. The guards invariably explained to the civilians that these were the Canadians who had cut the throats of the German wounded. The mob surged round and reviled us, while the guards, in high good humor, translated their remarks, unless, as was frequently the case, they were made to the officials in English for our benefit. The other British soldiers were left in their cars.

Our wounded were getting very badly off by this time. It was impossible to avoid trampling on one another. It was very dark at best and the one small window in the roof was closed as soon as we drew into a station. When taken out we were under heavy escort and were allowed no opportunity to clean up the accumulated filth of the car. We suffered terribly for food and water, and some of the wounds began to turn, so that what with exhaustion and all we grew very weak.

At one station the guards took us out and made us line up to watch them eat of a hearty repast which the Red Cross women had just brought them. And we were very hungry. When we too asked for food they said, "Nix, Nix." They met us at every station, including women of all classes, who called us Englander Schwein and who at no time give us the slightest assistance, but instead devoted themselves to the guard.

We did not receive any food during this trip, which lasted from the morning of one day until the night of the next. We had gone since the day of our capture on the coffee received at headquarters in Polygon Wood and the single issue of water, bread and bacon received in the church, the latter of which we could not eat; a total of three days and nights on this ration.

We pulled into Giessen at eleven, the night of May tenth. They made a Roman holiday of the occasion. The entire population turned out to see the Englander Schwein. There was a guard for every prisoner, and two lines of fixed bayonets. The mob surged round, heaping on us insults and blows, particularly the women. They spat on us, with hate in their eyes. We had to take that or the bayonet. These were the acts not only of the rabble, but also of the people of good appearance and address. One very well-dressed woman came rushing up. Under other circumstances I should have judged her to be a gentlewoman.

She was screaming invectives at us as she forced her way through the crowd. "Schwein!" she screamed, and struck at the man next me. Then, drawing deep from the very bottom of her lungs, she spat the mass full in his face.

The Prison Camp at Giessen

We had a mile and a half march to the prison camp. Those who were past walking were put in street cars and sent to the lager, where upon our arrival we were shoved into huts for the night, supperless of course. This was our introduction to the prison camp of Giessen.

The next morning we each received three-quarters of a pint of acorn coffee, so called, horrible-tasting stuff, and a loaf of black bread—half potatoes and half rye—weighing two hundred and fifty grams, or a little more than half a pound between five men. This allowed a piece about three by three by four inches to each man for the day's ration. The coffee consisted of acorns and four pounds of burned barley boiled in one hundred gallons of water. There was no sugar or milk. My curiosity led me later to get

Wringing first tub full washed from bluing water into basket ready to hang on the line. By the time this is done the second tub full, which is being washed in the machine, will be clean, ready for wringing.



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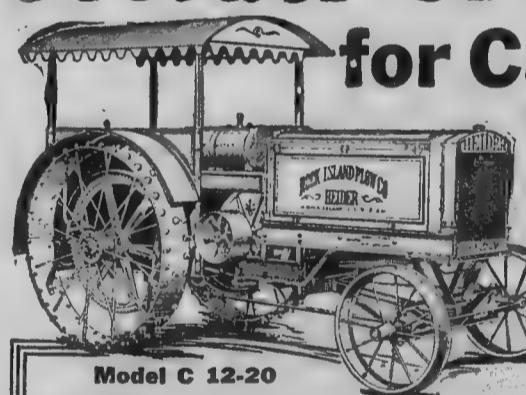
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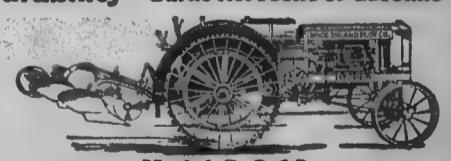
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this and other recipes from the fat French cook.

All that day and for several following, officials and guards were busy numbering and renumbering us and assigning us to our companies. They were hopelessly German about it and did so many times and very thoroughly. There were twelve thousand men in the camp and eight hundred in the laager. The majority were Russian and French with a fairish sprinkling of Belgians. There were perhaps six hundred British in the entire camp. The various nationalities were mixed up and each section given a hut very similar to those our own troops occupy in England. A number of smaller camps in the neighboring districts were governed from this central camp.

For dinner we had Shadow Soup. The recipe in my diary reads: "For eight hundred men, two hundred gallons of water, one small bag of potatoes and one packet of herbs." Meat soup was two hundred gallons of water, ten pounds of meat, one small bag of potatoes and ten pounds of vegetables. This was the most nutritious of the lot. Unfortunately for us, the small portion of meat and most of the potatoes were given to the French, both because the cook and all his assistants were Frenchmen and because the authorities willed it so.

This was usually managed without any apparent unfairness by serving the British first and the French last, with the result that the one received a tin full of hot water, while the Frenchmen's spoons

stood to attention in the thicker mess they found in the bottom. This, with other things, contributed to make bad blood between the two races. A great show was made of stirring up the mess, but it was a poor farce.

Once in two months a ration of sausage was dished out. For breakfast once a week there was one pint of acorn coffee without sugar or milk and one and a half square inches of Limburger cheese. To quote from the diary: "Before serving open all windows and doors. Then send for the Russians to take it away."

The Germans discriminated against the British prisoners. When there was any disagreeable duty the cry went up for "der Engländer." The much-sought-for cookhouse jobs all went to the French, who waxed fat in consequence. No Britisher was ever allowed near the cookhouse. The French had for the most part been there for some time, and their country lying so close by they were receiving parcels. We were not, and this made the food problem a very serious one for us. At first the French used to give us a certain amount of their own food, but eventually ceased to do so. Most of them worked down in the town daily and could square the guard long enough to buy tobacco at twenty-five pfennigs—or two and a half pence—a package which they sold to us later at eighty pfennigs, until we got on to their profiteering.

Except for the starving, as I look back now, Giessen was not such a bad camp as such places go. At least it was the best

that we were to know. The discipline of course was fairly severe, but on the other hand the Commandant did not trouble us a great deal. The petty annoyances were harder to endure. Frequently we would get the "Raus" at half-hour intervals by day or night; "Raus out," "Raus in," and so on. We never knew what they wanted. The least punishment meted out for the most trifling offence was three days' cells. Some got ten for refusing to work in munition and steel factories, particularly British and Canadians.

Their so-called courts-martial were mockeries of trials. The culprit was simply marched up to the orderly room, received his sentence and marched away again. He was allowed no defence.

Some of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry were "warned" for work in a munitions factory. When the time came round they were taken away, but refused to work. They were knocked about quite a bit. One was shot in the leg and another bayoneted through the hip, and all were sent back to camp, where they were awarded six weeks in the punishment camp, known as the strafe barracks. This was a long hut in which were two rows of stools a few paces apart. The Raus blew for the culprits at five-thirty. At six they were marched to the hut and made to sit down in two rows facing one another, at attention—that is, body rigid, head thrown well back, chest out, hands held stiffly at the sides and eyes straight to the front—for two hours! Meanwhile the sentries marched up and down the lane watching for any relaxation or levity. If so much as a face was pulled at a twinkling eye across the way another day's strafing was added to the penalty. At the end of the two hours one hour's rest was allowed, during which the prisoners could walk about in the hut, but could not lie down. This continued all day until "Lights Out." For six weeks. No mail, parcels, writing or exercise was permitted the prisoners during that time, and the already scanty rations were cut.

The Appeal for Casement

During good behavior we were allowed two post cards and two letters a month, with nine lines to the former and thirteen to the page of the latter. No more, no less. Each letter had four pages of the small, private-letter size. The name and address counted as a line. Mine was Kriegsgefangenlaager, Kompanie No. 6, Baracke No. A. The writing had to be big and easily read and on four sides of the paper in the letters. No complaint or discussion of the war was permitted. Fully one-half of those written were returned for infringements, or fancied ones, of these rules. Sometimes when the censor was peeved they were merely chuckled into the fire. And as they had also to pass the English censor it is no wonder that many families wondered why their men did not write.

We were there for three months before our parcels began to arrive. We considered ourselves lucky if we received six out of ten sent, and with half the contents of those six intact. In the larger camps the chances of receipt were better. The small camps were merely units attached to and governed by the larger ones, which thus handled the mail before giving it to the authorities at the smaller ones, thus doubling the chances of fault finding and of theft.

The appeal for Casement and the Irish Brigade was made to us. A number of prisoners were taken apart and the matter broached privately to them. Pamphlets on the freeing of Ireland were also distributed. I did not see anyone go over, and an Irishman who was detailed with another Canadian and myself on a brickyard fatigue said that they had recruited only forty in the camp. The whole thing turned out to be a failure.

There were twelve of us all told on that brickyard job. Three or four shoveled clay into the mixing machine, two more filled the little car, which two others pushed along the track of the narrow-gauge railroad. We were guarded by four civilian Germans of some home defense corps, all of whom labored with us. The two trammers used to start the car, hop on the brake behind and let it run of its own momentum down the incline to the edge of the bank where it would be checked for dumping. Sometimes they forgot to brake the car so that it would ricochet on in a flying leap off the end of the track, and so on over the dump. The guards would rage and swear, but could prove nothing as long as our fellows did not get too raw and do this too frequently.

To be Continued next week

Some Side Lights at Ottawa

Continued from Page 17.

accepted for voluntary enlistment on account of the above reasons.

One of the most commendable bits of legislation of the session is a bill introduced by Sir George Foster as the result of a general demand all over the country and designed to protect the purchasers of foodstuffs and other commodities in regard to the matter of weight, quality, etc. The resolution on which the bill is based and which outlines its purpose in general terms, is as follows:

"That it is expedient to provide that packages containing human food or other commodities should be marked with the name and address of the fillers, the weight, measure or quantity of their contents, and the dates of packing; but not including packages for export, articles weighed or measured at the time of sale in the presence of the purchaser, or fresh fruit and vegetables; that penalties should be provided for violations of these provisions, and that such provisions should come into force on the first day of January, 1918." The proposed legislation was generally approved.

Sir George pointed out that the old custom of weighing out everything to the customer is becoming less prevalent and there has been a very wide call that shoppers should be protected as far as possible by having marked on the packages the names of responsible makers, weight, etc. "The man who makes the goods," he said, "is responsible for making them and they carry his brand and name. In the second place the quality and weight should be marked upon the packages so that the buyer can be certain as to just exactly what it contains."

The commission appointed to review the findings of W. F. O'Connor, the Cost of Living Commissioner, is headed by a lawyer, Mr. G. F. Henderson, K.C., of Ottawa, who was very much in the public eye some fifteen months ago when he acted as counsel for the famous Col. J. Wesley Allison who figured in the shell inquiry. There is little expectation that the investigators of the investigator (Mr. O'Connor) will have their report ready before the house rises.

KILLING THISTLES

Canadian thistle and sow thistle are hard to kill as they have underground stems from which new plants are sent up. A piece of this stem if cut off and given the right conditions will form a new plant. The first step in the eradication is to mow the plants, then plow them under and disc the land as often as new shoots appear. Keeping the top from growing will in time kill the roots and underground stems. Growing a crop of corn in hills and cultivating thoroughly both ways and hand hoeing the hills is another way of eradication. Getting rid of the patches of Canada thistle and sow thistle now will save a lot of work a little later.—N. D. Agricultural College.

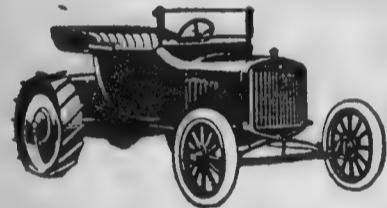
Dandelions are not the only source of food that can be had for the gathering, according to a statement from the New York State College of Agriculture, which mentions the following potherbs that are edible: Dock, narrow-leaved, curled or yellow; sorrel or sourgrass, horseradish, chicory, tall or slender nettle, burdock, milkweed, mustard, pigweed and purslane or pussley.

While these potherbs supply little energy or protein they are valuable sources of plant fiber and they contain organic acids, iron and mineral matter used by the body. Much of the mineral matter is lost if the water in which they are cooked is thrown away. The college gives the following directions for cooking potherbs:

Pick over the herbs, wash them well and cook them in boiling water or in steam until they are tender. A speck of soda added to the cooking water helps to soften tough fiber and to preserve the green color. For old, strong-flavored plants, a second water for cooking may be necessary. Whenever flavor permits, the water in which the herbs are cooked should be saved and used for bouillon or cream soup. A few slices of salt pork or bacon may be cooked with the greens. While the possibilities of danger from poisonous plants being gathered for greens are not great, it is better to make sure of the identity of the plants used for food.

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UNIVERSAL**



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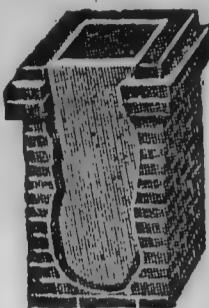
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P.S.—Write for our Booklet:
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\$1,000,000 Fire Loss In Six Months



The fire commissioner in his report to the executive council of the Manitoba Government on August 3, 1917, stated that the loss to the province of Manitoba through fires for the first six months of their fiscal year was approximately \$1,000,000, \$700,000 of which was from fires in the province and the rest in the City of Winnipeg. The executive council regarded the loss by fires as very high and recommendations were made for enforcing every measure possible toward preventing fire and thus conserving the resources of the province.

It will be readily seen that the loss through fire in the country is more than twice as great as that in the city which completely bears out our statement in previous advertisements in this paper. Defective flues are responsible for the large majority of farm residence fires. Prevention is better than cure. Farmers in particular should exercise every precaution because farm property is seldom insured for more than two-thirds of its value. If a fire were to burn down your home tonight you would likely be the loser, irrespective of the fire insurance you carry. Almost every farm residence fire starts in the chimney or somewhere near it. Our flue lining ensures absolute protection from fires which so often result from defective flues and ensures the maximum draft capacity. A few dollars' worth now may probably save you hundreds in the long run. Isn't it worth while investigating.—Write us tonight.

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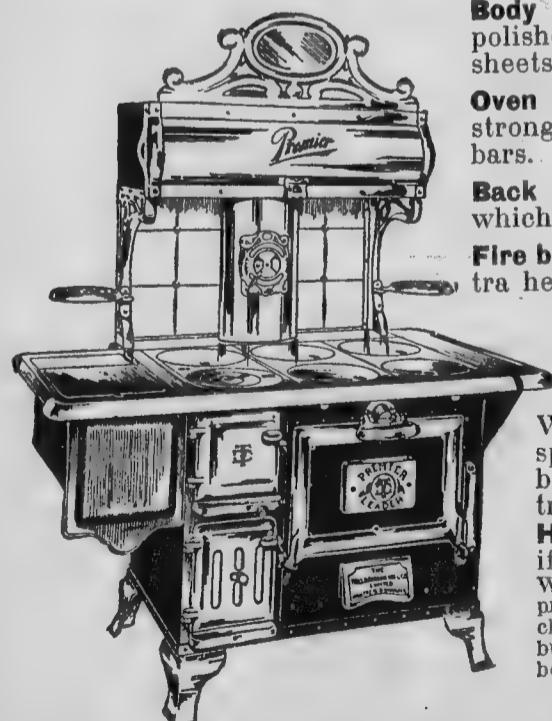
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Saves Money Every Day You Use It**

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Back smoke flue of cast iron which will not burn out.

Fire box linings and grates extra heavy.

When fitted with Duplex Grates either coal or wood may be used as fuel.

When wood only is used special wood linings can be supplied, giving an extra large fire box.

Hot water front supplied if desired.

War conditions make present prices uncertain. Intending purchasers are advised strongly to buy as soon as possible and get best price.

"PREMIER LEADER" RANGE

Why The "Leader" Leads—

For popularity, durability and efficiency, the "Premier Leader" has no equal. Users are unanimous in declaring it the very best value ever seen in a steel range. It will give the same universal satisfaction as the most expensive ranges, yet it costs far less. This is partly because nothing is wasted on expensive ornamentations.

The "Premier Leader" depends for its neat and attractive appearance upon its trim, well-balanced lines. Then again, it has the great Davidson factory behind it, with an enormous output and scientific, perfected methods of manufacture, so that the cost is reduced to a minimum and the user gets the benefit.

It is a great range for control and quick action. With the help of the patented air-admitting pipe damper, shown in the illustration, you can hold a very slow fire for hours. Open the damper and the blaze leaps up instantly, and there you have a keen cooking heat under all six lids and an oven "baking hot." When the meal is cooked and the baking done, close the damper and the fire is checked.

Such control means a wonderful saving of fuel, meals ready to a minute and cooked to a turn.

The "Premier Leader" is not made for show but for service. Its greatest attraction is its usefulness.

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School and College Directory

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For Girls

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CALENDAR—For Calendar containing full information apply to the Bursar.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1917.

NOTICE TO PARENTS

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

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Rural Schools

EDUCATIONAL EQUALITY

I am glad that you have thrown open a part of your valuable paper for the discussion of school problems in our western provinces. Mr. Dutton, in your issue of January 10, undoubtedly touches the sore spot in our educational system, which he so happily designates as "Antiquated, out of date, one-horse, small area, trustee system." This is the principal factor responsible for the inefficiency of rural education today. Could we have a stronger argument against our present system than the tragedy that occurred recently in Saskatchewan when four little children perished in a snowstorm on leaving school? We cannot bring the school to their doors, but we can give them safe and comfortable transportation. My opinion is that the remedy lies in compulsory education, for if the present government will only enforce the act that they have placed on the statute book, its inevitable concomitant must be free transportation in most districts. I am tired of hearing farmers say with regard to this question, "We cannot all live against a school; some have to walk, it always has been so." But I notice these men don't live three miles from a school themselves. Then there is the school at the ebb tide of its existence and probably with an attendance of less than five, for which there is a teacher hired at \$600 and all the other expenses; in fact, I have heard of schools being run at a cost of over \$300 per pupil. Yet if you suggest as a remedy for this, municipal school boards, you will be met with a howl, "What, take from us the only bit of democracy that we have in this democratic country—the say in our little schools." Lord Haldane recently said, "There can be no true democracy where there is not an equality of educational opportunity." How much longer will parents be satisfied to have their children robbed of their inalienable right, an education fitted for the age in which we live, by a selfish majority who have no children to educate, and who would say, in answer to Mr. Dutton's figures, "If they get to grade seven they are doing pretty well, it's more than I got, and if you want any higher education, send them to town and pay for them."

Now I must tread lightly because I do not want to criticize those who perhaps are doing all they can, but I cannot get it out of my head that the fighting minority in a district who are working for improvement in educational matters do not get the encouragement they are entitled to from the department of education. They are too complacent, too subservient to the selfish majority; there is no chance of converting them. With them what is cheapest is best. Then why not adopt more drastic methods with such obstructionists, if the thing is right. Why not go ahead, and not let a few earnest men be kept on tenterhooks of suspense for years, obliged to be on the qui vive all the time to defend the positions they have gained at such a cost of time and money, when the application of the machinery they have at hand would settle the question once for all?

Let us get out of the rut of inefficiency. It's not a good enough reason that "It always was so." Let us consolidate where practicable, adopt municipal school boards, get value for our money, and above all let our motto be "An equal educational opportunity for every child."

AN EX-TRUSTEE.

Man.

HOME MUST DO ITS PART

There seems to be some misunderstanding on the part of at least one reader with regard to the meaning of a statement I made when I last contributed to this page. I must try to make myself clear. I said, and still say, that the filthy condition of many of our rural schools is largely the fault of the parents. I did not necessarily mean that the parents were to congregate with buckets and mops at stated periods to scrub the school. I did not say, or mean to infer, that scrubbing is beneath any girl's dignity, but I do think it is unnecessary for her as a teacher

to perform this extra task. There is plenty of other work waiting for her to do. Of course, conditions vary in different districts. If I were placed in a district where there was no one to scrub the school I would do it myself, but I would certainly not "make apologetic enquiries as to how I should get a barrel of water brought to the school." I see nothing in such a request to be apologetic about.

I think I know conditions in rural Manitoba quite as well as "A Teacher," having lived in the country all my life, and I am sure that in nearly every district there is some person who is only too glad to earn a few dollars by scrubbing the school. Everyone with ordinary intelligence knows that no one makes a business of this. It would certainly prove a very poor way of earning a livelihood in some rural districts, where the schools are only scrubbed about twice a year. Now it is ridiculous to expect the teacher to look after the cleaning of the building. Any person who knows anything of the duties of a rural school teacher knows that her list is already quite long enough. Someone should be hired by the trustees to give the room a thorough cleaning every two weeks, and if the teacher keeps things tidy and arranges everything tastefully, that is all that should be expected of her in this direction. Does any reader think that once in two weeks is too often to have the school room scrubbed? Think a moment. Most housewives scrub their kitchen floors at least two or three times a week. Of course the farm kitchen is usually occupied all day and every day in the week, but think of how many more people tramp over the school room during the school hours. Is it wrong, then to expect the floor to be scrubbed fortnightly?

Teacher's Life Strenuous

Regarding another statement made by "A Teacher," I cannot see for the life of me how any intelligent person who knows anything of teaching in a rural school can say that the profession calls for only five or six hours out of the twenty-four. "A Teacher" must have been a very, very clever girl. Her head must have been simply crammed with knowledge, or else her pointer was a magic wand at the waving of which the lesson came all prepared to her mind. For my part, when I am teaching, I am obliged to spend many a weary hour in the preparation of the morrow's lessons, and then when I do close my books and go to bed I am not always blessed with "undisturbed rest." A teacher's life is by no means free from care. Of course her work does not call for a great deal of manual labor. What "A Teacher" says is quite true. "The heaviest tool her work calls on her to wield is a book, a pencil or a pointer." These things are the mere emblems of a teacher's work. The book is the emblem of the earnest thought and study which she must spend on her work, the pencil is the emblem of the arranging and sorting of these thoughts for expression, and the pointer is but the emblem of the hard task of giving these thoughts to the children in such a way that they may profit by them.

"A Teacher" speaks as though a district were conferring great favor on a girl by letting her have a building free of charge to teach in. I consider the teaching of young children a great privilege and a noble work, but I never before thought that I was being especially favored because I was allowed a roof over my head when performing my duty. "A Teacher" also speaks of parents spending hundreds of dollars upon building a school. My dear readers, is it not their duty to provide for the children whom God has placed under their charge? They are not doing it for the teacher but for the children. The children create the need of a teacher. It is only right that hundreds of dollars should be spent in this important work of education. The children of Manitoba constitute its greatest wealth. Don't we forget this sometimes and let the horses and the cattle come first when it comes to spending money?

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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hiring of a teacher does not solve the problem of education in rural districts, or anywhere else. The teacher can only help the parents in educating their children. There are many people who, with a perfectly clear conscience, leave the whole work of educating their children to the teacher. Even if she is willing to take this burden upon herself she cannot carry it. A great deal depends upon the home training. A child who is taught to be courteous at home is sure to be courteous at school. A child who is taught to read good books at home and is supplied with suitable reading material is almost certain to be a good student at school. It does not take a wide-awake teacher, new to a district, very long to form a pretty fair opinion of the parents, through the children they send to school. Someone is sure to say that the overworked mothers have no time to spend on reading to their children. I know just how hard many mothers work on the farm, but there is still Sunday afternoon and the Bible stories which always charm little ones with their beautiful simplicity and sow in their minds the seed of appreciation of good literature. It does not take any extra time to teach children to be courteous and it is something which all parents owe their children. Although we hate to admit it we know that the manners of the average Manitoba school boy are abominable. The teacher demands courteous treatment from him, but once outside the school house the false mask is too often dropped.

A teacher once told me an amusing story touching on this subject. She had in her school a little chap who was noted for his rude manners. With a great deal of trouble she succeeded in teaching him that he must remove his hat in her presence, must walk into the room quietly, close doors without unnecessary noise, etc. One night, unknown to the little lad, she called upon his mother. The two were chatting in the sitting room when our little friend burst into the room, banging the door after him and calling on his mother in a loud voice. Of course his hat was planted securely on his head. Suddenly he beheld his teacher and you may imagine the expression which passed over his face. Hastily grabbing off his hat he exclaimed, "Oh! I didn't know you were here." I am sure my friend was amused, but I am also sure she was a little discouraged, for, after all, what is the use of taking the trouble to teach a child to be polite at school when he is not taught to be polite at home?

Some day, I think, we will see the school and the home co-operating in the education of the child. Each will perfectly supplement the other. At present there are many faults on both sides and let us not close our eyes to them nor be one-sided in our views. However, in the meantime, no matter what our faults are or are not, I still hold that it is not the duty of a teacher to scrub the school, and I would like to hear what some other teacher has to say about it.

A. READER.

WORLD CROP CONDITIONS

A cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, reports the following:

Crop conditions on July 1 were good in Spain; average in Ireland, Italy and Switzerland; and mediocre in Denmark, Great Britain and Sweden. Rye was good in Spain and Ireland; average in Italy and Switzerland; and mediocre in Denmark and Sweden; Barley condition was good in Spain, Scotland and Ireland; average in England, Wales, Italy and Switzerland; and mediocre in Denmark and Sweden. Oats condition was good in Spain; average in Scotland, Ireland, Italy and Switzerland; mediocre in Denmark, England, Wales and Sweden; maize condition was good in Spain, Italy, and Switzerland. Rice condition was good in Spain, Italy and Japan.

The 1917 crops in Spain were forecast as follows: Wheat, as 141,008,000 bushels, or 92.6 per cent. of the 1916 wheat crop; rye 27,778,000 bushels, or 96.5 per cent. of 1916; barley 76,496,000 bushels, or 88.1 per cent. of 1916 crop. The cotton crop of India is estimated as 4,273,000 bales of 400 pounds, or 114.3 per cent. of last year.



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YOUR HOME CAN BE SO COSY

It isn't a question of coal that keeps some houses cold. It may be the furnace. You cannot get more heat out of a furnace than it was designed to give. The logical thing is to buy the furnace built to give you the most heat from the least fuel possible. A "Hecla" puts an end to all heating doubts. Consider these:

THE STEEL RIBBED FIRE POTS give three times the heat radiating surface of other makes. It actually saves you one ton of coal in seven.

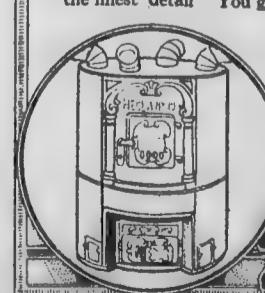
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1917.	
Editor, The Guide Junior, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.	
Please send me a copy of The Guide Junior, post free.	
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

DON'T YOU WANT A PRIZE?

It's hot weather for story writing I know, but these are the days when there is plenty of time to remember and write about

It is a subject on which the boys ought to be able to write as well as the girls. Try to see how brightly you can write your stories and please remember to comply with the following rules of the contest:

All stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper. They must be signed with the writer's name and age, and mailed so as to reach The Guide office not later than September 1. Be sure to address your letter clearly to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

As usual the prizes will be three very jolly story books distributed among the writers of the three best stories submitted, with pretty maple leaf membership pins for new writers who remember to send in self-addressed and stamped envelopes with their stories. Write today while you are in the humor for it, and tell your little playmates about it.

DIXIE PATTON.

IN THE GARDEN AT THE END OF THE LANE

It was a large, large garden with many rows of cabbages, parsnips, turnips, carrots, lettuce and almost every other kind of vegetables.

Now there was a great briar bush about one-half mile away from this garden. It was situated among a grove of trees, vines and bushes.

Two old rabbits and one little one, their darling pet, lived in the briars. This little bunnie was very self-willed, because he had always been petted so much.

There was an old fox who lived in the other end of the grove. He was a very sullen, cross old fox and was not on good terms with the rabbit family.

One night when the moon was shining very brightly and it was almost as light as if it were in the day time, little bunnie took a notion that he wanted to go outside and wander down the trail.

But his parents said he must not go. "For," said they, "If the night is so attractive to you it would also be to our enemies and they might hurt you."

"They couldn't catch me," thought Bunnie to himself. So, as he could not go with his parents consent, he determined to go without.

He at once started down the road. His mother came to the door and called to him, but he did not heed her warning, and only went down the road much faster than before. At last he reached the fine, large garden at the end of the lane. Never had he seen such a fine garden. He hopped over to the nearest bunch of lettuce and began to feast.

But the clear shining of the moon and the pleasant night air had also lured Mr. Fox from his den. He, like little Bunnie, went towards the garden at the end of the lane. Not that he wished for any of the vegetables in the garden, but that there was a chicken coop nearby and he wanted a fat chicken for his supper. Now almost the first thing Mr. Fox saw upon entering the garden was little Bunnie. He had hardly hoped for such good luck, and although he endeavored hard to keep quiet he just had to give one little yelp of joy and astonishment.

Bunnie heard the yelp, and although he had seen Mr. Fox very seldom he at once recognized him as their old enemy. Poor little Bunnie's heart beat very fast. Why had he not stayed at home like a good little Bunnie? But it did no good to think of these things now. "Well," thought he, "if I try very hard perhaps I can get away."

He at once set out down the road as fast as he could go. Quick as a flash Mr. Fox sprang forward, determined to get that little rabbit. "After all," thought he to himself, "are not rabbits as good as chickens?" Mr. Fox leaped on, smiling a cruel, cruel

smile, and gaining with every bound upon poor little Bunnie.

Now, when Bunnie left home, Mrs. Rabbit was very anxious and troubled. He had been gone for some time when she saw a dark shadow slink past the house and go towards the garden at the end of the lane. She at once recognized Mr. Fox, and fearing that Bunnie would be in danger she slipped through the briar bush and followed him.

She saw him chasing Bunnie and, seeing her opportunity, sprang in between them, and Mr. Fox at once stopped chasing Bunnie and turned to her. But the poor little rabbit was so scared that he did not stop to see what went with Mr. Fox or his mother either. He just kept running straight for home.

Meanwhile Mrs. Rabbit had headed for the barbed wire fence on the other side of the garden. She sprang cleverly between the bars and Mr. Fox, coming a second later, struck heavily against them and fell back stunned. Mrs. Rabbit went on her way to the briar bush where she found little Bunnie, crying like his heart was broken. "Oh, mammy!" he cried, running to her, "I'm so sorry I didn't mind you."

"That's all right now," said his mother, "but you must never disobey me again." And he never did.

WAVA ALICE RUTH DUTCH.
Denzil, Sask. Age 12.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GARDEN AT NIGHT

Just as everybody was asleep in the house a big, slim, sneaky fellow awoke in his hiding place. He forgot to look at his watch because he felt very hungry, but instead crawled from his hiding place which was near a cabbage vine. Spotting the nice green stem he crept stealthily over to it. He took but one glance behind to see if anyone was following before he started eating.

For several moments the thief had been gnawing at the stem, when suddenly the whole top tumbled over on top of his back. He got so scared that he couldn't move for a minute, but finally, when he found himself alone, he crawled slowly away until he encountered another stem. This, too, he soon demolished, but this time he was careful to get out of the way of the falling top. He moved on, and one by one he did away with the cabbage plants.

He became so interested in his work that he forgot it was getting light and someone would see him. He kept on gnawing and cutting away until he heard himself addressed: "Aha, Mr. Cutworm, I have just been looking for you, I've heard of your work."

The thief was so afraid and astonished when he heard this that he could not move. Lifting his eyes after a second he noticed Mr. Robin, an old enemy of his, sitting not a foot away from him. This frightened him stiff, and well it might, for in a moment poor Mr. Cutworm was in Mr. Robin's bill.

MERLE PALMER.
Stavely, Alberta. Age 13.

THE HAWKS

I live on a ranch down in the valley and I have to go one mile on the hills to school. I am going to tell you what happened to me one day while going to school. Going up the hill a big hawk swooped on me and I came back home and my father told me to take a stick and strike him, so I went back and the hawk swooped on me again and I frightened him with my stick and went on to school. For a month he used to watch me at the same place and I used to throw stones and sticks at him, but one day there were three together and they swooped on me one after the other. I got scared and ran home and told my father, so my father took his gun and shot one of the hawks and the other two flew away and I never saw them again. I would like to see my story in print.

LEON LAUTIER,
Willow Bunch, Sask. Age 9.



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Fall Term AUGUST 27

WE CAN SELL YOU BUSINESS SUCCESS

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Farm Women's Clubs

ASSISTING CHURCH FUNDS

Dear Miss Stocking:—At the annual meeting of the Hawoods Women Grain Growers' Association, held in June, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. C. V. Carl; vice-president, Mrs. Geo. M. Ruthven; secretary, Mrs. A. W. Burnell. Number of members, ten. We hold our meetings every two weeks alphabetically at the different members' homes. At this writing, roll call numbers fourteen.

All our efforts put forth this summer are for building a church of which our community stands greatly in need. With this in view we held a food sale in connection with the general meeting, and realized \$30.00 clear. We also have about \$60.00 on our subscription list. We are now arranging for a bazaar to be held after harvest, our plans being to work for the same during the summer.

On Grain Growers' Sunday we were able to secure the services of Rev. Mr. Munro of Saskatoon who delivered a very able sermon, followed by an address touching on the relief work which has been conducted by the grain growers of Saskatchewan.

We have arranged for a picnic to be held near the last of June. Our meetings are very interesting and instructive, each member in turn taking up some useful topic for discussion.

FREDERICA M. BURNELL, Secy.
Hawoods members are proving that organized work is of real value to the community. We wish them continued success.—E. A. S.

ATTACKING HEAVY QUESTIONS

Dear Miss Stocking:—The monthly meeting of the Pangman Women Grain Growers was held last Thursday at Mrs. Carruthers. Twenty-two were present. Thirty dollars proceeds from a play given on April 13, were donated to the Belgian Relief and Red Cross funds, half to each.

The Civic Committee was prepared with arguments in favor of "Tariff" as being of benefit to the prairie farmers, but did not receive much support in the discussion which followed. Another member read an article headed "Food Tax a Crime," which was afterwards discussed. The Civic Committee for the next two meetings is Mrs. Isaac, Mrs. Keeler and Mrs. Klinck.

Mrs. Dunn asked the members to her home for the next meeting, proposing that it be a social affair, but several of the members thought that as we meet only once a month, an entire afternoon could not be spared. After being put to the vote the proposal of holding merely a social afternoon was turned down.

A message of sympathy is to be sent to one of our neighbors whose son was killed in the war last week.

On Friday evening, April 13, the W.G.G.A. gave a play "Miss Mary Smith," followed by lunch. The proceeds were disposed of as stated above. After the adjournment of the meeting held at the home of Mrs. Carruthers, lunch and chatter put the finishing touches to a pleasant afternoon.

K. CLEWS, Secy.

We thank Mrs. Clews for her interesting report. One feels that one would certainly like to attend one of the meetings of the Pangman members. We are glad to learn that the subjects are of so educational a nature. The Civic Committee is to be congratulated upon its work.—E. A. S.

NEW SECTION AT RABBIT FOOT LAKE

A new branch of the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association has been organized at Rabbit Foot Lake. Their secretary, Mrs. J. Chapman writes that the society was organized on May 25. The president is Mrs. J. Kerr, and they are planning to work for the Red Cross Society this summer. Mrs. Chapman writes: "At our June meeting we had seven members and two visitors present. Mrs. Snider read a very good paper on 'Nutritive Value of Foods and their Relation to Health.' Then we sewed and knitted, and at four o'clock I gave them all tea and cake, which I think you will agree helps us all to be more friendly together. Our next meeting is to be held at the schoolhouse, and the school teacher is preparing a program for that meeting. Some of the members are making something to send to the Red Cross Society."—E. A. S.

The Tramping Lake Association is among the ones that are holding a school fair this summer. There are twelve members in the association.

A Women's Section of the Nulli Secundus G. G. Local has been organized. They have nineteen paid up members and six others have promised to join. They are arranging for a picnic and are also planning to take up Red Cross work.

AN AMBITIOUS SECTION

Mrs. J. A. Graham, secretary of the Clunie Women Grain Growers has been very faithful in sending in reports. They should have been published, but the following extracts will give an outline of the progress they are making and the interesting topics that they are discussing. "The March meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Watleys with twelve members present. Mrs. McDougal was elected president, and Mrs. Hindle vice-president. The next meeting was at the home of Mrs. Dale. In May we held our regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Hindles. We have fifteen paid up members. Our president gave an essay on "Some of the Things of Today," "Woman's New Job," "Canada's Waste," "Our Naval Red Cross." We made arrangements for Grain Growers' Sunday collection to be given to the Red Cross Society. We feel sure that our local stands small chance of securing the honors of largest membership at the convention, but we will promise to do what we can. We had four new members join at our last meeting. I am sorry that you could not have been with us at our June meeting, as I believe that it was the best meeting that we ever had. It was held at the home of the president, Mrs. McDougall, with thirteen members and three visitors present. Two of our members, Mrs. Dale and Mrs. Sharp made a cake apiece which we auctioned off to the highest bidder. It was returned to be sold again. This was done with each cake six times. Mrs. Dale's cake sold for \$23.30, Mrs. Sharp's \$22.60. Subscriptions amounted to \$16.25, making a total of \$56.15 to be given to the Red Cross Fund. Not too bad for Clunies. Papers were read by Mrs. Dale and Mrs. Graham on "Why We Should and Should Not have Equal Suffrage."

RED CROSS HELPERS

Dear Miss Stocking:—As you are asking for letters from the Women Grain Growers, I decided that I would let you know what we are doing at Jesmond. We organized in January and have now seventeen members and hope to get quite a few more. We sent a delegate to the Convention and she brought back a very interesting report. Last month we gave a box social at Jesmond school in aid of the Red Cross Society. We cleared \$180. Of this amount we sent \$25 to the Belgian Relief fund and \$25 to the Red Cross Society. The remainder of the money we intend to spend on materials for Red Cross work.

We have had several very successful meetings at the members' homes, meeting every two weeks. We would be very glad to have one of the Year Books.

MRS. C. W. JOHNSTON, Secy.

It will be a pleasure to send the Year Books that the members desire and we hope that they will study the plan of work and make use of the suggestions. We are glad to hear from Jesmond. It is a great help to the provincial secretary to be kept in touch with the work of the locals and it is our most ardent wish that more associations would send in reports. Please send all reports in the future to Mrs. J. McNaughton, Piche, who is taking the secretarial work for a while because of my ill health.

ERMA STOCKING.

A PLEASANT PICNIC AT PONOKA

The following from Asker speaks for itself:—The June meeting came off as usual on Monday, June 4. There were quite a number of members present, though a great many were ill at that time and unable to attend. The time was taken up in making arrangements for the carrying on of our postponed Red Cross bazaar. We concluded it was better to have it out of the way before holiday season, so June 28 was the date set. The special feature was an arrangement for a concert in the evening. Most of the talent is to come from

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August 15, 1917.

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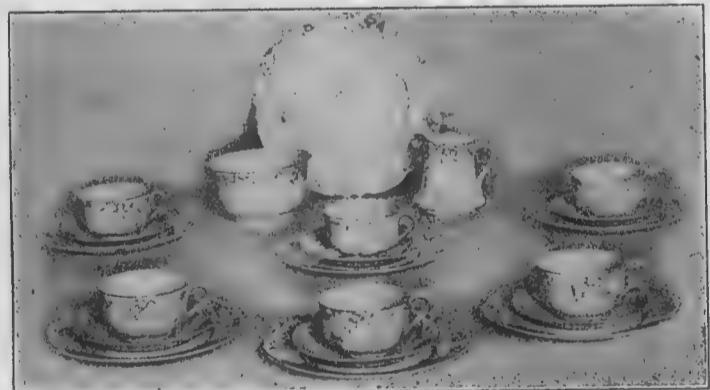
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Write today and ask us to give you more particulars about this quality tea set—it costs but little. Use the Coupon.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:—Please send me more particulars about the Tea Set which is advertised in The Guide.

Name _____

Post Office _____

Province _____

Wetaskiwin. Hope the weather favors us and all will be well. The other subject we had up for discussion was about our annual picnic's lunch service. It was unanimously carried that the Ponoka Red Cross Society take charge and that the U.F.W. members furnish cake and pie and cream for coffee. I communicated with the ladies and they accepted our offer. They did well too.

I may as well add that the picnic was a glorious success. Things came off without a hitch all through the day. Our biggest disappointment was to think that neither yourself or Mrs. Parlby could be present. We were afraid for a bit that things were not coming the right way, as far as program was concerned. However, as often happens, Mrs. Root came to our rescue with a surprise. Mr. and Mrs. Root planned to motor through here and stay for a while on their way to Alix, and so, without letting us know, she brought Dean Howes down. That did it beautifully, with Mr. Baker's splendid address and the Dean's and two beautifully rendered solos by two of our members the program was good.

The Red Cross ladies made \$1.75 at their booth. The U.F.A. committee made about \$150 at their refreshment booth, which will cover or pay for ceiling for the hall. There were about 500 people there and over a hundred ears.

The district association's picnic at Ponoka on July 2 will surely be a grand success. Ponoka will never have had such a turn-out before. Mr. Woods will be there from Carstairs and a number of others as well. Stage is almost here so I must quit. Sorry about the accident to my report, will do better next time. Hope to have a better subject for next meeting.

Mrs. J. E. KREFTING.

GOOD BRANCH AT IRMA

The Irma branch of the U.F.W.A. met in the Irma school-house on Saturday afternoon, with the president, Mrs. W. H. King, in the chair. Twenty members and friends were present. Each answered the roll call with a recipe. Miss M. Milburn read a very interesting paper on the culture of house plants. Mrs. J. C. Knudson's paper on vegetable gardening was most instructive and Mrs. E. T. McDowell's paper on home economics was much appreciated by the large gathering of ladies present. A lively discussion followed the reading of the papers, in which several ladies took part. The question drawer was opened and questions were satisfactorily answered.

A collection was taken up for the Red Cross Military Convalescent Hospital, with the result that \$2.10 was forwarded to that institution. We congratulate the ladies of Irma on having formed a real live branch. All ladies are cordially invited to attend these meetings and Mrs. F. Watkinson, the secretary-treasurer, will be pleased to receive subscriptions for membership, which is only one dollar per annum.

I fear you will think Lomond Local U.F.W. is dead, but we are still alive, especially the first Thursday in each month, when we hold our regular meetings. We find it best to meet once a month so that we have a better chance of attending our Ladies' Aid meeting, which is also held once a month, and we also have a branch of the Red Cross Society here in Lomond. Our Lomond Red Cross Society sends out regularly both money and sewing for the Red Cross.

Last fall the Lomond Local U.F.W. intended getting up an entertainment and dance for the good of the Red Cross, but owing to sickness we could not manage it, so the affair was put off until this spring. I am sending you the Lomond Press, from which you will get full particulars of our entertainment and dance, and as you will see, after our expenses were paid we handed over to the Red Cross the tidy little sum of \$70.05. We have added four new members to our roll for 1917. I am sending with this mail four dollars for membership dues to head office.

CHRISTINA G. TULLOCK.

Sec.-Treas.

Any farm woman who is desirous of having an auxiliary to the organized farmers in her district should communicate with the provincial secretary of the province as follows: Manitoba, Mrs. E. C. Wiehneke, Stony Mountain; Saskatchewan, Mrs. Violet McNaughton, Piche; Alberta, Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror.

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Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has freezone.



August 15, 1917.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

(1327) 31

ONTARIO'S ORGANIZED PROGRESS

John Kennedy and R. McKenzie
Report on Conditions

In an interview with The Guide, John Kennedy, who has just returned from Ontario, after holding a series of 30 meetings, reports a tremendous growth of interest among Ontario farmers in economic and political questions during the last twelve months. Mr. Kennedy said; "I travelled over much of the same ground as a year ago. The attendance this year was three times what it was last year and the enthusiasm was certainly far more than tripled." We held meetings in the country around the Soo, in Essex County, at Brantford, in Markham, Peterborough, Perth, Glengarry County, in all at 30 farmers' clubs, which are the same to the United Farmers of Ontario as the local grain growers' association is in the West.

Two things appealed specially to these Ontario farmers; first, my statements regarding the cost of distribution; and second, regarding our present insane method of taxation. That the indirect, invisible method of taxation, such as by the tariff, is wrong, was readily concurred in by these farmers, while the direct and land values tax system made a strong appeal to them. Westerners do not appreciate the rapidity of the change that is coming over rural Ontario's method of political thinking and the effect this will have in the very near future. Clubs are being organized rapidly from one end of the province to the other and the movement has all the solidarity that can be given it by the growing realization of its members through long experience that freedom lies in getting together and getting down to fundamentals like trade, taxation, united political action, etc.

The attendance at these 30 meetings ran from 150 to 500 and there were many of the latter. Through all these meetings Mr. Kennedy stated there was a dominant note of sympathy for other workers than farmers alone, a consideration of the rights of others and no disposition to secure special privileges at the expense of other classes, in short to view matters from a broad rational standpoint. The let-live attitude toward the country merchant while he rendered true service at a reasonable profit found a ready response.

The United Farmers' Co-operative Company Ltd. of Ontario is now doing a business of over \$1,000,000 a year on a very narrow margin, saving its members many times that, and rural Ontario is swinging strongly behind the whole organized farmers' movement.

R. McKenzie's Impressions

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture has also recently returned from a similar trip. Mr. McKenzie was accompanied by J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario. He says:

"I met Mr. Morrison, May 19, and he handed me a list of five meetings to attend the following week, all in the county of Huron, at Walton; Goderich Township Farmers' Club; Kintail; Colborne Township Farmers' Club; Belgrave Farmers' Club.

At Goderich I immediately got in touch with J. N. Kernighan of Colborne Township, a director of the United Farmers of Ontario for that district of the province. The meeting at Walton on Monday night was attended by about 75 farmers, notwithstanding bad weather. The enthusiasm evidenced by the members of this club was splendid and is an indication of the interest maintained in the farmers' organizations in the community. This club only recently organized, has a membership of about 125. The meetings at Goderich Township and Kintail were held under weather conditions that would prevent all but enthusiasts from venturing out. The attendance at each place did not exceed 25 or 30. The meeting at Colborne Township had to be cancelled. The meeting at Belgrave on Friday was held under more favorable circumstances, and was largely attended, about 175 being present. The farmers' wives turned out in large numbers and entertained the audience to a luncheon at the close of the meeting.

I commenced the second week's series of meetings with J. J. Morrison at East Hope, near Woodstock, on Monday evening, the 28th. We left Toronto on the G.T.R. at four o'clock and arrived at Woodstock at eight. Rain was pouring all afternoon and continued all evening. We had to drive six miles into the country but were met by an enthusiastic group of farmers, and were later entertained in a farmer's home close by that night.

Continued on Page 34

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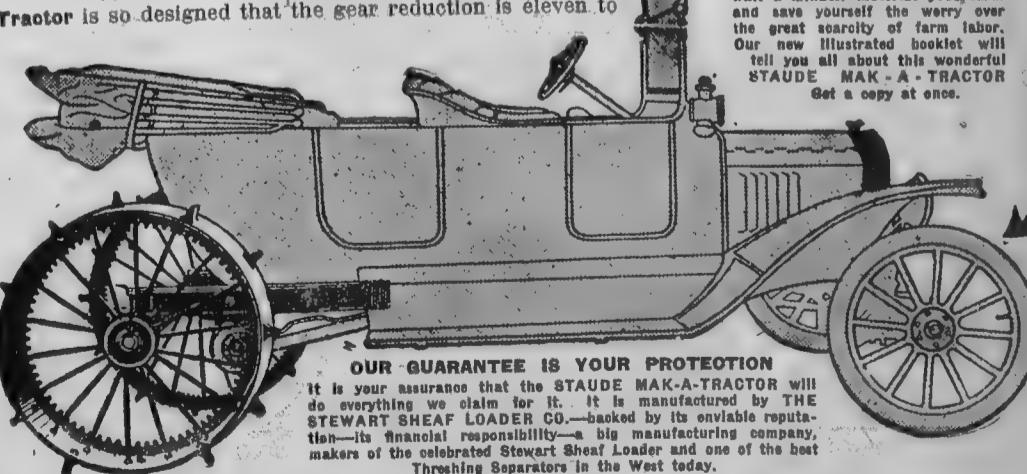
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in twenty minutes—you can change it back again into a touring car in the same short space of time. The work Staude Mak-a-Tractor can do and do steadily is easily equal to that which can be done by four big farm horses. And remember the Staude Mak-a-Tractor does all your farm work with your Ford motor running continuously in high gear.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



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Prospecting for Underground Water

How the Farmer is being Assisted in Securing Water Supplies

The problem of securing a dependable supply of drinkable water is the greatest faced today by the settlers in many parts of the prairie provinces. Thousands of dollars that have been squandered in prospecting for oil and gas might have been spent to much better advantage in prospecting for underground water supplies. Whether oil is found or not, the country will get along, but it must have sufficient water for household purposes and for work horses in every locality, if it is to be fully developed agriculturally. The imperative need of water has suggested that a comprehensive survey of underground water supplies should be made, the object being to ascertain the possibility of securing dependable wells, and the probable depth to which they would have to be dug. Certain it is that the labor that has been wasted in sinking of dry holes in many districts would pay for conducting such a survey many times over.

Such a survey is now in progress. It is being conducted by D. B. Dowling of the Dominion Geological Survey. The report of the Department of Mines for 1915 shows the results of the preliminary work in prospecting for underground water in Southern Alberta. It shows that there is water from Chin eastward and south to Winnifred and Seven Persons, and from 15 to 25 miles wide north and south. Supplies have also been tapped in some areas around Pakowki Lake and Etzikom Coulee. In this district artesian water has been or is likely to be found. Underground water is also indicated at Barnwell and Chin and north and south of these points. This summer good clear water has been found at a depth of 581 feet, ten miles north of Legend on the Foremost line. The method adopted in making the survey is to sink test wells where the geologists think they would be indicative of underground water supplies. Two drilling rigs are now busy with this work.

From the first, the Lethbridge Board of Trade, through its president, G. R. Marnoch, has taken a prominent part in solving this water problem. In the month of June it called a water conference, with the object of ascertaining what had been done and what the prospects were for still further work. At this conference Mr. Dowling outlined those districts which had been found to be underlaid with underground water. This area, he said, was being tested, and special attention was being paid to reducing the cost of drilling in order to bring it within the average farmer's reach to drill to a depth of 700 or 800 feet, at which depth the water may be found. Mr. Dowling also put forth the suggestion that every well driller should be forced to submit a log of each well he drilled, in order that all information may be gathered together and made available for the farmers.

It was also brought out at the conference that these underground supplies may be augmented by percolations from irrigated districts. A report that had been submitted to the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research stated that the strata underlying Western Canada is largely flexed, broken and folded at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, so that all water from the mountains follows the course of this strata to the sources of the rivers of the territories, thus cutting off supplies which might otherwise flow out and be available on the prairies. It further stated that deep borings reached salt water, and that even if fresh water were found beneath this, it would be impossible to bring the fresh water up through it. The conclusion was that the territory must depend upon surface accumulations for its water supply, that these accumulations in lakes and ponds may be carried underground for a short distance, and that by tapping these underground channels, certain communities may obtain water. The Council reported that the only place where good artesian water had been found is in an area in the southern portion of Alberta, north of the Milk River.

The water service engineer of the C.P.R., Winnipeg, in discussing water diviners, said that one machine working on some principle of electrical attraction which water holds for a certain needle was about 85 per cent. efficient in locating supplies. Another official of the company, who had had a certain amount of supervision over the drilling of over 600 wells in all parts of the West, claimed that in his experience this machine had had

no efficiency whatever. The trend of the discussion seemed to indicate that no efficient water finder had ever been found, and that it was better not to put much dependence on them where deep drilling was to be undertaken. The necessity of conserving rain water from roofs was emphasized and farmers were advised to conserve surface water for stock by building reservoirs in dams and coulees. Resolutions summing up the results of the conference, stated that the drill test is the only true test for underground water and that these should be undertaken by governments for the benefit of the farmers. The rotary method of drilling was favored. Water witches and water divining machines were discredited. The Provincial Government Road Department was asked to aid in the construction of surface reservoirs in places where roads are built across coulees. It was also recommended that a law be passed forcing drillers to keep a log of every well and send it to the government, and that it should be made unlawful to allow artesian wells to flow unchecked.

The United Farmers of Alberta have passed a resolution commending the work of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, and intimating that good results are expected to develop out of the water conference.

The Department of Agriculture, Regina, has bought a quantity of North Dakota No. 959 Rye to supply Saskatchewan farmers. This seed is put up in two bushel lots, which is enough to sow 2½ acres, and two bushels will be delivered at any station in Saskatchewan for \$4. Any farmer wishing only one bushel may obtain it for \$2 f.o.b. Regina. Seed should be ordered now and sowed about August 15. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received. Not more than two bushels, nor less than one bushel will be supplied any applicant.

Some reasons for growing this crop are: (1) It is effective in eradicating wild oats—no other grain crop is. (2) It furnishes better pasture in late fall and early spring than any grass or other grain. (3) If grown for "hay" it yields abundantly and insures a supply of feed in seasons of drought. (4) It largely aids in preventing drifting of summer-fallow and restores fibre to loose soils. (5) It is rust and drought resistant and is seldom affected by frost. (6) There is a good market for Rye in the United States. Chicago prices at present are around \$2.40 per bushel. Address Weeds and Seeds Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Ottawa, August 10.—The Department of Trade and Commerce has announced that for the present sample market trading will be provided after September 1 at Fort William and Winnipeg. The rules and regulations there are now being prepared by the Board of Grain Commissioners and will be discussed with the exchanges at Fort William and Winnipeg. It is not, however, provided that any layover will be ordered at either point during the present crop year until in the opinion of the Board of Railway Commissioners prevailing conditions justify the same. In other words, Winnipeg will not be made an "order point" for the deflection of cars to Minneapolis or Duluth, and the complete benefit from sample markets will be highly discounted.

The Bureau of Labor of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is now giving special attention to the question of supplying men for harvest work. It would greatly facilitate the Bureau's work if farmers would supply early and direct information regarding their requirements for this year's harvest. Farmers should anticipate their needs as early as possible and make application for help to the Bureau of Labor, Regina, or to any of the following offices: Saskatchewan Government Free Employment Office, 2109 South Railway Street, Regina; Board of Trade Building, Moose Jaw and 242 21st Street E., Saskatoon.

On August 6, Sir Richard McBride, former premier of British Columbia, died in London, England, at the age of 47, from Bright's disease. He was acting agent general for the province of British Columbia in London at the time of his death.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, August 13, 1917)

There has been a very keen demand from mills, private elevators and the government agency for cash wheat. Receipts have dwindled steadily until the daily number of cars of wheat passing inspection is very little over the hundred mark, and terminal stocks are also getting low. As a result of this keen demand, one Northern has held firm at the maximum price of \$2.40 and lower grades have advanced considerably. Two Northern is trading at \$2.40 and three Northern just three cents lower. The new crop has ripened quickly and cutting has got well under way in many districts. The sample from the early matured fields will be of high quality and the yield will doubtless vary widely in different localities according to moisture conditions which have prevailed.

An announcement from Ottawa at the end of last week advised that sample markets would be established on September 1 at Winnipeg and Fort William.

The oat market has been rather weak for some days. Dealers have stated that our prices were too high to compete with Americans for export, and domestic demand didn't warrant the price level either. Prices have therefore declined. American crop estimates for corn and oats are quite bearish.

There is very little doing in barley or flax, mainly on account of light offerings. Any orders in flax futures cause a considerable fluctuation in price before they are filled.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat—			
August 7	226	...	
August 8	223½	...	
August 9	218	...	
August 10	214	...	
August 11	215	...	
August 12	209	...	
Week ago	225	...	
Year ago	142½	138½	143½
Oats—			
August 7	68½	64½	
August 8	69	64	
August 9	68½	64	
August 10	66	62	
August 11	66	62	
August 12	65	62	
Week ago	69	65	
Year ago	48½	46	
Flax—			
August 7	338½	332½	
August 8	335	331	
August 9	329½	324½	
August 10	336	329	
August 11	335½	329	
August 12	339½	333	
Week ago	337	330	
Year ago	197	197½	193½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, August 11)

	WHEAT
No. 1 Northern Spring	1, smut, \$2.85; part, \$3.05; 1, \$3.05.
No. 2 Dark Northern Spring	2, \$3.05.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, August 8, was as follows—

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Aug. 13	Year ago	Toronto Aug. 10	Calgary Aug. 11	Chicago Aug. 9	St. Paul Aug. 9
Cattle	\$ c \$ o	\$ c \$ o	\$ c \$ o	\$ c \$ o	\$ c \$ o	\$ c \$ o
Choice steers	9.00-9.50	.....	11.25-12.50	8.00-8.25	18.50-14.15	9.00-10.50
Best butcher steers	7.50-8.50	.....	10.00-11.25	7.25-7.75	10.50-13.50	9.00-10.50
Fair to good butcher steers	7.00-7.50	6.00-7.25	8.00-10.00	6.50-7.00	9.00-10.50	6.00-9.00
Good to choice fat cows	7.50-7.75	6.00-6.40	8.25-8.75	6.25-6.75	8.75-10.50	6.00-9.00
Medium to good cows	6.00-7.50	5.25-5.75	7.50-8.25	5.75-6.25	7.25-8.75	8.00-9.00
Common cows	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00	6.80-7.50	5.00-5.75	6.00-7.00	6.50-8.00
Canners	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.25	5.00-5.75	4.00-5.00	5.00-5.75	5.25-6.50
Good to choice heifers	8.50-8.75	6.50-7.00	8.50-10.00	6.75-7.00	9.50-12.50	8.00-10.00
Fair to good heifers	7.50-7.75	6.00-6.50	7.00-8.50	6.00-6.75	6.50-9.50	6.50-8.00
Best oxen	6.75-7.25	6.00-6.40	7.00-8.50	5.00-6.00	6.50-9.50	6.50-8.00
Best butcher bulls	6.00-7.00	5.25-5.75	8.00-9.50	5.00-5.75	8.25-10.00	6.50-7.00
Common to bologna bulls	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00	6.50-8.00	4.50-5.00	6.25-7.35	6.00-6.50
Fair to good feeder steers	6.00-6.50	5.75-6.25	8.50-9.25	6.50-7.00	7.50-9.00	7.00-8.00
Fair to good stocker steers	5.50-6.50	5.00-6.25	7.00-8.25	6.50-7.00	6.00-8.00	7.00-8.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$100	\$65-\$80	\$90-\$120	\$95-\$100	.....	\$75-\$100
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$60-\$80	\$70-\$75	.....	\$50-\$75
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$16.00	\$11.85	17.00-17.10	\$16.25	15.40-16.50	15.40-16.00
Light hogs	12.00-13.50	11.50-11.85	.....	.....	15.25-15.75	12.50
Heavy sows	10.00-11.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	8.00-8.25
Stags	8.00-10.00	6.00-6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice sheep	10.00-12.00	8.00-9.00	10.00-16.00	12.50-13.00	10.00-14.35	10.75-14.00
Best killing sheep	7.50-10.00	6.75-7.50	8.50-11.00	9.50-10.00	8.75-11.50	7.50-10.00

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg Aug. 13	Year ago	Toronto July 19	Calgary Aug. 4	Regina July 14	Saskatoon
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	34c	21c-23c	28c-30c	31c-33c	26c-27c	.....
Eggs (per doz.)	36c	19c-22c	35c-36c	33c	25c	.....
Potatoes	In sacks, per bushel (new)	1.50	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$1.50	90c-\$1.00
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	42c	32c	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	35c	28c-30c	.....	.....	.....	.....
Live Poultry						
Fowl (Yearlings)	16c	13c-14c	14c-20c	14½c-16c	17c	.....
Old Roosters	12c	.....	.....	12½c-13c	.....	.....
Chickens	18c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ducks	17c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay (per ton)						
No. 1 Lowland	87	\$11	No. 1's	14c	14c	.....
No. 1 Timothy	\$14-\$15	\$13-\$14	.....	.....	\$18	.....
No. 1 Midland	\$10-\$11	\$10	\$11-\$15	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Upland	\$12	.....	.....	\$10-\$12	.....	.....

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from August 7 to August 13 inclusive

Date	WHEAT		Feed	OATS			BARLEY		FLAX		3CW	4CW	Feed	1NW	2CW		
	1*	2*		3*	4	5	Tf 1	Tf 2	Tf 3	3CW	4CW	Feed	1NW	2CW			
Aug. 7	240	238	233	224	202	175	166	233	231	73	72	72	68	66	120	117	111
8	240	238	234	225	203	177	167	233	225	75	74	74	70	68	122	119	112
9	240	239½	236	227	205	180	170	235	223	71	70	70	67	66	125	123	113
10	240	240	237	228	207	182	170	235	228	70	69	69	66	64	125	121	113
11	240	240	237	229	210	185	172	235	233	69	68	68	65	63	124	120	113
12	240	240	238	230	212	187	172	235½	233½	229½	..	..	..	..	124	120	113
Week ago	240	237½	232½	222½	200½	174	164	232	230	223	70½</td						

August 15, 1917.

Our Ottawa Letter

Conscription Bill in the Senate—The C.N.R.—Hughes Charges Overseas Extravagance

By The Guide's Special Correspondent

Ottawa, July 9.—While parliament has this week in a sense been marking time, pending the return of western members from the Winnipeg convention, there have been some interesting discussions and likewise some progress has been made with the business before the house. The railway legislation has been advanced a stage, as had also other government legislation. On the senate side of parliament most of the week was spent on the details of the military service bill, which at the time of writing has been practically disposed of. Numerous amendments, mostly of a minor character, were heard in the upper house and rejected by varying majorities. An amendment moved by the government after some discussion provides that prosecutions under the act shall not be proceeded with except with the consent of the Minister of Justice. This is to meet the charge made by opposition members on both sides of the house that the act would be used to intimidate the opposition during the course of the general election.

The despatches from Winnipeg were eagerly read during the week. The story as it was unfolded from day to day was received with mixed feelings. Conservatives who had been led to hope that the Western Liberals would repudiate Sir Wilfrid Laurier and declare in favor of supporting a union government with Sir Robert Borden at the head were disappointed. Liberals who feared that this might happen were pleased with what happened. The result of the deliberations at Winnipeg confirm the opinion which has been held by many here that a coalition made up of the existing party elements is impossible this side of an election, and that a contest is necessary to clear the atmosphere. "Observer," writing in the Ottawa Morning Citizen today, tells Sir Robert Borden that he could not expect Western Liberals to act differently than they have in view of his determination to keep "the other Robert" (Mr. Rogers) in the cabinet. "Observer" says that the Prime Minister must jettison the Minister of Public Works before he can hope to carry out successfully the hope expressed by him to the Ontario win-the-war delegation—to form a union government inclusive of all parties as well as representatives of agriculture and labor.

An interesting development of the week has been the decision of the Food Controller, Hon. W. J. Hanna, to prohibit the use of beef, bacon, etc., in public eating places on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, and to stop the conversion of wheat into spirits except such as are used in connection with the making of munitions. Substitutes for white bread must also be served when this staple article is served. It is hoped in this way to materially lessen the consumption of meats and flour.

Mackenzie and Mann Lauded

Much diversity of opinion was expressed when the resolution providing for the purchase of the sixty millions of C.N.R. stock but now owned by the government was under consideration at the Wednesday sitting of the house. F. B. Carvell, who in most respects is one of the most radical members of the house, does not believe in government ownership of railways. He stated that he was absolutely opposed to government ownership and said he preferred to extend further financial aid to the C.N.R., taking stock as security. He objected to the government going so far as proposed along the line of government ownership.

Expropriation of C.N.R. Advocated

Mr. German of Welland and Hon. William Pugsley advocated expropriation of the C.N.R. lines. Mr. German wanted to see the government take over the whole system and pay what it was worth. Such a course would be preferable, he said, to buying stock which the Drayton-Asworth report had declared to be of no value. Mr. German asserted that Sir Thomas White and Hon. Robert Rogers have been closely

identified with the C.N.R. The Minister of Finance, he said, was in close touch with many persons who would benefit by the money to be paid for the C.N.R. stock. The influence of these men, he said, had been great in putting Sir Thomas into the cabinet. Mr. German declared that he would not be satisfied with any court of arbitration appointed by the government. He believed the government should formulate a policy embracing the I.C.R., N.T.R., C.N.R. and Hudson Bay railway, putting all under one management.

E. M. Macdonald said that the government was going to saddle the country with further liabilities amounting to six hundred million dollars. The whole thing, in his opinion, was a hybrid arrangement by which the government was to own the road, assume its liabilities and leave Mackenzie and Mann to continue its management.

Sir Thomas White warmly asserted that there was nothing whatever in this statement. The government, he said, would take full responsibility for the operation of the C.N.R. lines. There were a number of excellent C.N.R. officials, however, whose services would be utilized in this connection.

Replying to the criticisms advanced by Mr. Carvell, the minister of finance said:—"We believe the time has come when the government must lay down the principle that if it is to finance the railways the people must own them. That is the step the people demand if these roads are to be kept by them as running concerns." Sir Thomas also stated that the real position with regard to the C.N.R. was that all the provinces were so involved that default could not be allowed. No one could yet say how these systems would be operated but he absolutely agreed to the principle that they must be kept free from political influence. Sir Thomas stated that the C.N.R. had made no formal written request for assistance but that officials of the company had produced figures showing that a minimum of twenty million dollars would be required to keep the company solvent.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham objected to arbitration as implying that there was a value in the stock. "Let the government put the amount in their legislation and then let us fight it out," he said.

New Appointments

There was a warm debate at the Tuesday sitting of the house over the resolutions authorizing the appointment of Sir George Perley as overseas minister of militia at \$7,000 per annum, of a parliamentary secretary of external affairs and a parliamentary secretary for the militia department at \$5,000 each. These two positions have been filled by Col. Hugh Clark, member for North Bruce and F. B. McCurdy, member for Queens-Shelburne, respectively and the resolution provided that the salaries should be retroactive from the dates of the appointments. Sir Robert Borden stated that although the salaries were being provided Sir George Perley and F. B. McCurdy did not propose to draw theirs. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux objected to the appointment of millionaires to so many positions. The government, he hinted, intended to bring the Dominion under the control of a group of millionaires. Sir Sam Hughes, ex-minister of militia was understood to support this viewpoint. He declared that if such positions were needed they should be paid for. The holders should draw their salaries and do what they like with them afterwards.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier questioned the wisdom of having an overseas minister of militia. He thought it would be far better to have an official in England directly responsible to the minister of militia, who was responsible to parliament. Sir Robert Borden defending the appointments said that in England some of the big departments had been divided. The operation of military affairs under the two ministers he described as being "quite harmonious."

Extravagance Overseas

Sir Sam Hughes then took a hand in the discussion remarking that "He felt sorry for the humiliating position occupied by the minister of militia." He freely criticized Sir George Perley's administration of affairs overseas, charging extravagance. Where formerly 50 men had been sufficient for administrative purposes the present overseas minister now has a staff of over 1,000 men occupying six buildings, he declared.

Mr. Lemieux strongly objected to "London control" of Canadian affairs. He did not want the time to come when Canadian ministers would sit in London instead of at Ottawa. Mr. Morphy, Conservative member for North Perth, also objected to positions going to men in the millionaire class who could afford to take them without drawing their salaries. He thought that in a democracy like Canada positions should not be created which could be taken only by men of great wealth.

Ontario's Organized Progress

Continued from Page 31.

Tuesday night's meeting was at Thamesford, 13 miles out of London. Here upwards of 300 men were present. Many drove in from a distance and no less than six clubs were represented. The enthusiasm of the visitors from the different clubs in the district prolonged the meeting until after midnight.

Down in Oxford County

The next night found us at Springfield, in the southern part of the County of Oxford, where upwards of 100 attended.

This part of Ontario is the home of the Holsteins, and noted for its fruit production. Dairying is the chief industry, and notwithstanding the excessive prices the dairymen have to pay for feed, the present high price of milk makes the business profitable. Lack of labor, is, however, making the work a burden on all the members of the farmers' family. Mr. Free, secretary of the Thamesford Club, and who entertained us the night of the Thamesford meeting, works a 130 acre farm, keeps a dairy herd, which on account of lack of labor he has reduced to ten cows, attends to all the duties of the farm, as well as the milking of the cows himself, his wife and his children, (two boys and a girl, all under thirteen years of age) and sends his milk to a condenser.

Mr. Waring, who entertained us at Springfield, works a 225 acre farm, milks 36 cows. Himself, his wife and son, nineteen years of age, and a nephew thirteen years of age, do all the work. They cannot get a man. Mr. Waring uses a milking machine, lights his house and barn, and operates his milking machine and all his dairying machinery with hydro-electric power. Lack of labor compelled him to purchase a gasoline engine last summer with which he does his plowing. He also uses the engine for seeding, cultivating and harrowing his land. Niagara power is largely used by the farmers in this district as substitute for manual labor. The use of electric light in the homes and barns is a great convenience and saver of labor. If city enthusiasts for increased production on mixed farming could see the pressure under which the farmer and his family are to maintain the present output, they would be more considerate. But they do not seem able to understand.

The concluding meeting of the series and the most successful was held in Newmarket in York County, on the evening of Saturday, June 2. This was a union meeting between the Workers' Union of Newmarket and the Farmer's Club, and was attended by upwards of 600. In addition to Mr. Morrison and myself, Mr. E. C. Drury, Director of The United Farmers of Ontario, and Hon. Mr. Davis addressed the meeting. There is an inclination on the part of the "Workers' Union" of Newmarket and the Farmers' Club to cooperate in the matter of purchasing supplies.

Club Development in Ontario

As an indication of the development of the Farmers' Club movement in Ontario, I was given the following list of clubs that have been organized in the Newmarket district since the new year.

Queensville	with 200 members
Newmarket	" 175 "
Richmond Hill	" 100 "
Unionsville	" 100 "
Stouffville	" 200 "

Mt. Albert	with 200 members
Pine Orchard	" 100 "
Vendorf	" 33 "
Maples	" 75 "
Woodbridge	" 100 "

All these clubs are in close proximity to one another. Mr. Morrison informs me that they have 280 clubs in 43 Counties of Ontario with a total membership of upwards of 10,000. An outstanding feature of their activities is the purchasing of supplies co-operatively, some of the clubs going into this feature with much energy. The club at Thamesford had distributed among its members over \$40,000 worth of supplies since it was organized fourteen months ago, and clubs handling from \$10,000, \$15,000 to \$20,000 worth are common. This, of course, is largely confined to feed stuffs and other goods that admit of bulk handling.

A marked feature of the clubs is the changed attitude towards the importance of farmers making a study of their economic needs. The fetish that it is no part of the farmers' business to study questions affecting public affairs, is being largely discounted. The teaching of the clubs of Ontario, the same as the Grain Growers' Associations of the prairies, is that the time has arrived for farmers to take their proper place in the public business of the nation, and that the business of the farmer is not confined to production, but involves the marketing of his products, and the purchasing of his supplies as well, and that the time has arrived for the farmer to attend to all his business.

Considering that unusually bad weather prevailed during nearly all the time I was on this trip, the evidence of growing organized interest in rural Ontario was very satisfactory indeed."

Mr. Morrison's Letter

Since the above was written a letter on the work has been received from J. J. Morrison, part of which is as follows:

"Ontario farmers at first slow to move are now making substantial progress in organization. Forty-five counties have now in some part of them United Farmers' Organizations. Three hundred of those U.F.O. clubs with 10,000 members mark the progress of three years' work. Out of them will come young men of vision and strength who will enthuse the rural mind with class consciousness, self respect and unity of purpose. Already may be seen the development of intelligent thought untrammeled by prejudice or partisan bias.

"Last year a series of local conventions were held at 10 places where interest was most strongly developed for the purpose of discussing problems affecting agriculture at a time when the rural mind was not disturbed or biased by elections or issues that inflame or warp calm consideration and common sense. Marked interest was everywhere evident, eagerness to hear of Western doings at first hand gave zest to all these meetings.

Many readers of The Guide will doubtless be interested in the places at which Mr. Kennedy spoke this year. West from Toronto to Burlington, Halton County, Brantford and Burford in Brant County; Ingersoll and Tillsonburg, Oxford County; Tilbury, Kent County; Essex, Essex County; Forest, Lambton County; Exeter, Seaforth, Gorrie, Huron County; Listowel, Perth County; Varney and Dromore, Grey County; Markham, Uxbridge, North Mara, Ontario County; Orillia, Simcoe County; Peterboro, Peterboro County; Perth and Middleville, Lanark County; Chesterville, Dundas County; Glennevis and Bainsville, Glengarry; Spencerville, Grenville County; Korah, Goulais Bay and Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma.

"Those who fear a division of our Dominion into halves by conflicting interests between East and West would change their mind if they witnessed the unanimity of opinion that greeted Mr. Kennedy in his survey of rural conditions and the needed remedy. That no cleavage exists in the minds of farmers was very evident and no better way can be devised to unify and consolidate Eastern and Western purpose than by these meetings.

"To this end I would solicit the co-operation of Western Grain Growers intending to come East this winter to notify The Guide or the writer so that arrangements may be made for addressing meetings in the locality in which they intend to visit. Much valuable talent may thus be used in a noble and truly patriotic cause."

Mr. Morrison's address is J. J. Morrison, Secretary, the United Farmers of Ontario, 2 Francis St., Toronto.

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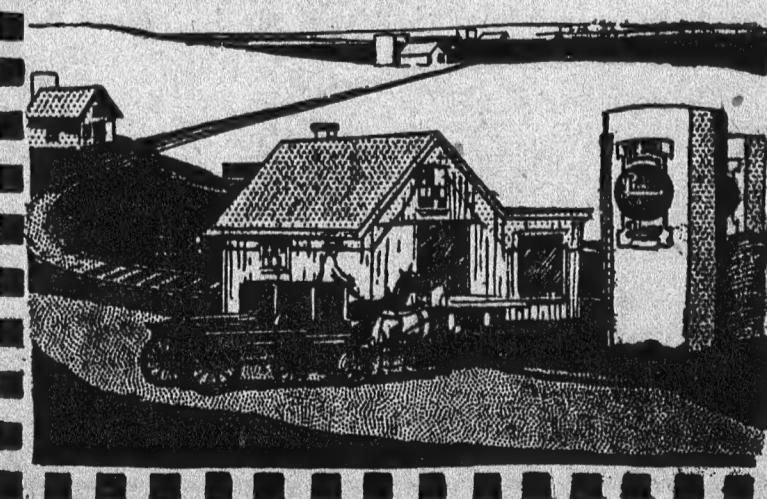
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33 ft., 6 in. x 4-ply.	10.75	120 ft., 7 in. x 4-ply.	42.00	150 ft., 8 in. x 5-ply.	68.00
55 ft., 7 in. x 4-ply.	16.80	120 ft., 7 in. x 5-ply.	51.50	150 ft., 8 in. x 6-ply.	86.50
75 ft., 8 in. x 4-ply.	24.50	120 ft., 8 in. x 4-ply.	47.25	160 ft., 8 in. x 5-ply.	76.00
100 ft., 7 in. x 4-ply.	34.00	120 ft., 8 in. x 5-ply.	56.75	160 ft., 8 in. x 6-ply.	91.50
100 ft., 7 in. x 5-ply.	43.00	150 ft., 7 in. x 5-ply.	60.00	160 ft., 9 in. x 6-ply.	104.00
100 ft., 8 in. x 4-ply.	39.50				



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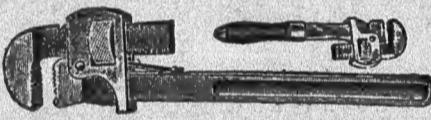
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1/4, 5/6, 1/2 asst.	75	1.45
In sides of 5 to 9 lbs., per lb.		1.25

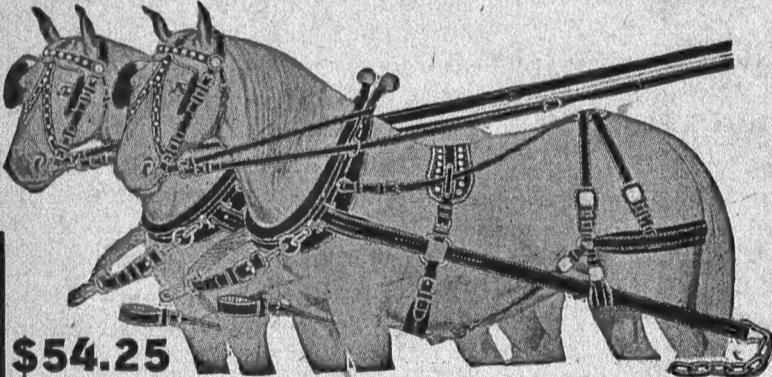
GENUINE STILLSON PIPE WRENCHES

No. 5A382—Too well known to require a lengthy description. Made of good quality tool steel, nicely finished. 6, 8, 10 and 14-inch wrenches fitted with wood handle; 18, 24, and 36-inch fitted with steel handle. There are many cheap imitations of this wrench now on the market that will not give satisfactory service. When purchasing be sure to get the genuine Stillson.
Length, open, in. 6 8 10 14 18 24 36
Shpg. wt., about lbs. 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
Takes pipe, in. 3/8 to 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 to 3 1/2
Price 95c \$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.60 \$2.40 \$3.50 \$6.00



HARNESS OF QUALITY

WE BUILD OUR HARNESS FIRST AND FIGURE THE PRICE AFTERWARDS



\$54.25

"Premier" High Grade Custom Made Farm Harness with 5 Ring Breeching
1 1/4 in. Traces. Japan and Brass Trimmings
This harness represents quality, the true standard of value, and is made throughout of genuine bark tanned leather, all parts being exceptionally well made, so that for all kinds of heavy teaming we highly recommend it.
Bridles—1/2-inch cheeks, extra strong, spotted face piece, brass rosettes.
Lines—1-inch. Made from firm selected stock as uniform in thickness as it is possible to get; full length and weight.
Traces—Considered the most important part of a harness, are cut extra heavy, from selected trace stock, 1 1/4-inch wide, 6 ft. 4 in. long, with heel chains.
Bellybands—Heavy folded, 1 1/2-inch.
Hames—All steel, black, brass ball top, brass line ring, bolt style, heavy hame straps.
Breeching—Heavy, folded seat, 1 1/4-inch; full length layer, box loop leadups, side straps 1 in. with snaps, lazy straps, 3/8 in., hip straps 1 in., double scalloped sates on leadups, rib straps 1 in., running to hames through loop on pad.
Breast Straps—Extra heavy, 1 1/2 in., with roller snaps; martingales, 1 1/2 in.
Trimming—Buckles and rings, heavily japanned; brass spotted, as illustrated; solid brass breeching buckles, brass hame balls and line rings. Weight of harness, packed for shipment, about 90 pounds.
No. AA1—Premier Custom Made 5 Ring Breeching Harness, less collars. \$54.25

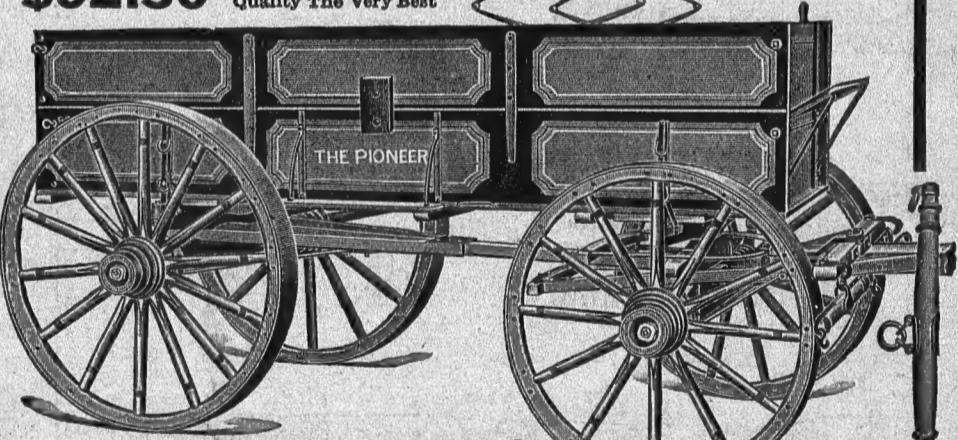
BINDER KNIVES COMPLETE WITH KNIFE HEADS

No. 3A42—When ordering state the name and kind of machine, how many cutting sections are on the old knife and also give us the figures or letters on the old knife head and state whether smooth or rough sections are wanted.
Rough and Smooth
To fit Massey-Harris, Deering, McCormick, Frost & Wood binders.
6-foot with 24 sections..... \$2.75
7-foot with 28 sections..... 3.10
8-foot with 32 sections..... 3.20

No. 3A41—Box of 25. Complete with rivets. Price.....	\$1.00
Massey-Harris, smooth.	3x3
Massey-Harris, smooth.	2 1/2x3
Massey-Harris, rough.	3x2 3/4
Frost & Wood, smooth.	3x2 15/16
Frost & Wood, rough.	3x2 1/2
Deering, smooth.	3 1/2x2 5/10
Deering, rough.	3 1/2x2 1/4
McCormick, smooth.	3x2 7/16
McCormick, rough.	3x2 1/4

Pioneer Farm Wagons

Are Honest Well-built Wagons
A Better Wagon than most Mail Order Houses sell
WITH 2 1/2-IN. TIRES
Complete as illustrated.
Quality The Very Best



Height of Wheels, 42-inch Front, 52-inch Rear.
No. 12A343—3 1/2x11-in. Pioneer Wagon; 6,000 lbs. capacity; 28-inch by 11-foot box; 2 1/2x1 1/2-inch tires. Complete, as illustrated, with neckyoke and whiffle trees. A Real Good Wagon. Weight, 1,250 lbs. Price..... \$92.50
Gear only, without box or seat, but with whiffle trees and neckyoke. Price..... \$69.50
No. 12A344—3 1/2x11-in. Pioneer Wagon; 6,000 lbs. capacity, 28-inch x 11-foot box; 3x2 1/2-inch tires. Complete, as illustrated, with neckyoke and whiffle trees. Weight, 1,300 lbs. Price..... \$94.50
Gear only, without box or seat, but with whiffle trees and neckyoke. Price..... \$71.50

C. S. JUDSON CO. Ltd.

Cor. Sherbrook and Logan

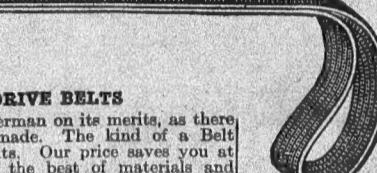
WINNIPEG, Canada

BINDER CANVASES Order at Once



Well made of heavy duck; hardwood slats, and guaranteed to fit the binder for which they are intended equally as well as the original, providing that you give us the correct information when ordering. Give name and number of binder and size and number of canvas if possible.

6-ft. platform canvas, complete.....	\$6.00
7-ft. platform canvas, complete.....	6.35
8-ft. platform canvas, complete.....	6.75
Upper elevator canvas, complete.....	5.25
Lower elevator canvas, complete.....	5.35



Lace Leather Cutters



No. 5A17—
Lace Leather Cutters for cutting leather into strips. Adjustable to various widths. Each..... 45c

SUCTION HOSE

Genuine Yellow Jacket Wire-lined Hose. Heavy and lasting. 2-inch inside diameter. 25-ft. length. Price. \$9.25
25-ft. length. Price. 11.50

BINDER CANVAS-SLAT REPAIRER

They save many a trip to town. Sold only by the dozen. No. 3A54—Price, per dozen..... 60c

BINDER CANVAS SLATS
Length, 48 x 54 inches. Price, per dozen..... 60c

BINDER SECTIONS
Rough and Smooth

No. 3A41—Box of 25. Complete with rivets. Price..... \$1.00

Massey-Harris, smooth.

Massey-Harris, smooth.

Massey-Harris, rough.

Frost & Wood, smooth.

Frost & Wood, rough.

Deering, smooth.

Deering, rough.

McCormick, smooth.

McCormick, rough.